Saturday Night

Canada's Magazine of Business and Contemporary Affairs

SEPTEMBER 12TH 1959 20 CENTS

Can We Solve Our Education Problems?

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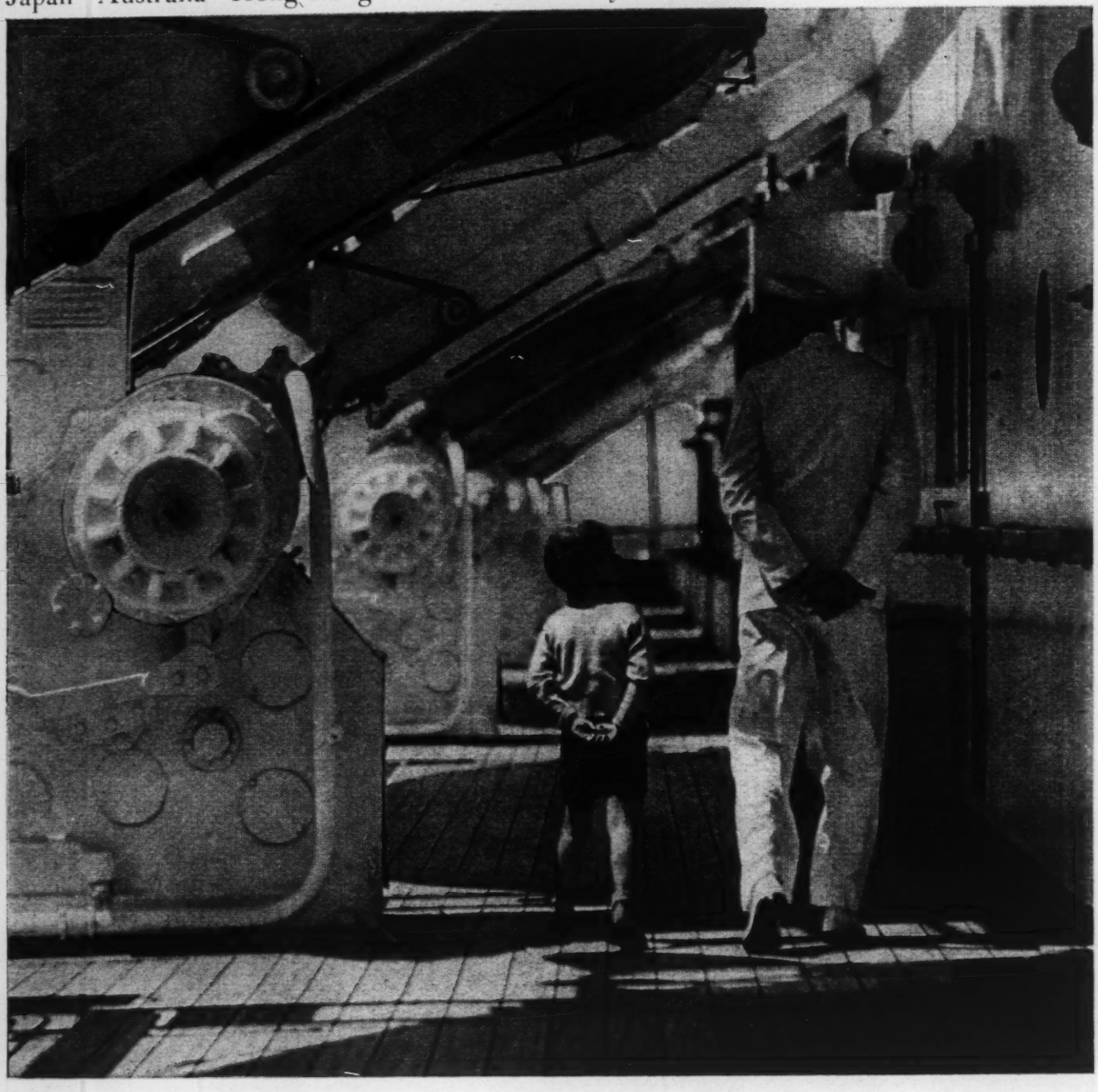

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September 12, 1959

Saturday Night

VOL. 74 NO. 19 ESTABLISHED 1887 WHOLE NO. 3348

Our EDUCATION Problems

Business Must Not Fail Education
by Kurt R. Swinton, 12

Reading: New Light on an Old Problem
by Mary Lowrey Ross, 14

The Key to a Good High School Program
by Arnold Edinborough, 16

You Never Stop School in Sweden
by Robson Black, 19

Departments:

Letters, 4
Comment of the Day, 7
Travel, 35
Ottawa Letter, 38
Books, 42
Gold and Dross, 54
Point of View, 58

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INSIDE STORY

The wheels of our huge—and steadily growing—education machine are spinning away once more. And Canadians are still peering into the innards, though not with all the frenzy of the immediate post-Sputnik period. In this issue SATURDAY NIGHT does some peering on its own account—to find out what gears are grinding and what can be done to quiet them.

First of all, the people who stand to benefit most from improved education—the business men of Canada—are the ones who are doing the least about it. They have failed to provide either the essential leadership or money in proportion to the rewards to be gained. **Kurt R. Swinton,** himself a business man and Chairman of the National Committee of the Canadian Conference on Education tells of today's challenge on Page 12.

Basic to all else is the teaching of reading to beginners—a fat field for educational squabbles for many years. **Mary Lowrey Ross** tells of a Toronto experiment with visual aids which has shown astounding results and which is attracting international attention. For this literal "new light" on an old problem see Page 14.

Can our mass education tailor its curriculum to the abilities of each child? The answer is, of course, No. But how far along the way it can go is being investigated by a Hamilton, Ontario, High School in an experiment reported by **Arnold Edinborough** on Page 16.

There is one country which not only preaches—but practices—that education is a continuing process. Here business sends its executives to classrooms to study problems of human relationships; labor, wives included, steadily moves its people up the scale of learning; apprentices divide time between books and bench. See "You Never Stop School in Sweden" by **Robson Black** on Page 19.

Next week "Mr. K. Comes to Town"—but not to Canada. On Page 21 Professor **Maxwell Cohen** of McGill examines the problems to be faced and assesses the hopes of what promises to be the biggest diplomatic event of the cold war . . . Last May SN previewed the Music Festivals at Stratford and Vancouver. Now, beginning on Page 24, through the keen mind and critical pen of Professor **Graham George,** it reports on what actually happened.

Letters

Breasting the Wave

Arnold Edinborough's article, *Pornography and Public Taste*, would seem to call for a few comments. He writes well —as far as style is concerned, but . . .

He asks what is wrong with a bare bosom, comments that it may lead to increased intercourse, and adds that there is nothing wrong with that. I would agree that there is nothing wrong with a bare bosom — in its proper place, nothing wrong with intercourse involving the proper people, time, and place. The trouble with displaying the bare bosom on a magazine cover on a newstand is that it creates an undesirable sexual stimulus for unmarried youngsters. The people who make such material available are interested in dollars: they are unaware—perhaps better, unconcerned—with youth and its problems until brought to a rude awakening by a sordid newspaper account of a rape, or by a sex murder within their family.

Such crimes are too common and their connection with pictorial and written pornography too close to say there is nothing wrong with a provocatively displayed bare bosom on a newstand.

Hinc nostrae lacrimae!

GUELPH FRASER H. HOGLE

Not of a Dog

Man is an animal, but he is a *rational* animal. Man must act according to what he himself is, and that is nothing other than a being with a mind or intellect. He must act then according to reason.

Man is not just one big sex appetite as Mr. Edinborough and Senator Roebuck (quoted in the same issue) would have us believe. Admittedly the sex appetite is one of the strongest in man, but it must still be used properly according to reason, and that means after the manner that it was meant to be used by its maker, which is nothing other than the way God commanded sex to be used; and that is within the bonds of marriage. Only then is sex beautiful and pure and holy.

It is this fact then, that man, though possessing a very strong sex appetite, is not merely that, but is an intelligent being made in the image of God (and not of a dog), and so must live and act after the manner that this implies, namely seeking noble ends . . . it is this fact that is one of the strongest arguments for a precise and rigid law against obscene literature. It is just the reading material that Mr. Edinborough is trying to defend, that actually depraves its readers, by preoccupying their imagination, mind and desires, with things that are not fitting a human being, not to mention a Christian. It is this kind of magazine that awakens and keeps burning in its reader, man's lowest desires and appetites.

Mr. Fulton's new definition of obscenity is attempting to clean up our news racks, by making what is obscene and immoral also unlawful according to civil law.

I write this letter because your magazine, which many consider quite a good authority, contained such serious errors. Sirs, your magazine is out to stir minds, but remember, human reason is fed on *truth*.

WINNIPEG KEN J. BERNARD

Pointed Remark

I have just had my first introduction to the new 5-cent stamp 1½" x 1", jumbo size, and of a colour that even Picasso never dreamed of in his most "futuristic" moments!

And when I think of how charming Her Majesty looked during her many TV appearances, and then see her on this 5-cent stamp in a horse-collar monstrosity of a "uniform", I suggest, if it were constitutionally possible, she would have a perfectly sound case for lithographic libel.

Whoever was responsible for this outrageous waste of paper and gum, quite apart from the awful appearance of the final product, should be immediately transferred to some other job; such as helping to keep the grounds around the parliament buildings clean, with a pointed stick.

MONTREAL J. NAPIER

Burning Question

I don't see anything wrong with Bennett burning up on the sacrificial altar those cursed debt-incurring bonds. What do you say when churches advertise, and have their pictures in the papers and periodicals, as they burn their mortgages — right smart—glad to imitate what is happening to our souls when we go to the devil. It's news—big society news—but for the common herd, burning of cancerous bonds is a terrific scandal—a means of notoriety, etc. Fine, so be it.

Surely you heard what happened in Alberta on the 18th of June last. After 24 years of a Social Credit Government — almost a clean slate — why? All tired of the old line politics which you so religiously uphold as a savior to mankind.

Why not came west for a month or two and let the bug bite you. Its the same as falling in love, you go to bed at night, put the pants carefully creased in bed, and hang yourself over the back of a chair; Just the same.

PEACE RIVER P. R. GAUVREAU

The "Fixed" Income

In your August 1 issue, C. J. Franklin, in attempting to demonstrate that the wage-price spiral is "a myth", states that the theory that wage increases in excess of productivity increase are inflationary is erroneous. Unfortunately, in concluding that "staying within the productivity increase has not held prices down nor has going beyond it caused them to go up", he has completely misused the statistical tables which he so kindly supplied with the article.

What the wage-productivity theory really means, of course, is that *real* wages in the economy as a whole cannot rise faster than productivity in the economy as a whole (there can be exceptions in individual industries). If *money* wages increase faster than productivity, then the excess increase will be neutralized by increased prices.

To test this theory, then, we must compare the increases in *money* wages, not in *real* wages as your writer did, with the increases in productivity. If the former were greater than the latter, as they are in every year except 1955, and if the productivity theory is valid, we will expect to find corresponding price increases. Your table shows clearly that this is what has occurred. Any other reading shows an abysmal ignorance of elementary economics. Furthermore, totalling percentage increases *for the whole period* produces a remarkable correspondence between total productivity increase and total real wages increase. This is just what the wage-productivity theory would lead us to expect to happen *over the whole period*.

The slightly greater increase in real wages—I make it about 3 per cent—must

have come at the expense of other groups in the economy. Perhaps it came at the expense of business profit, but more likely, for big business is well able to take care of itself in the economic struggle, at the expense of fixed income groups and the farmer. And this of course is exactly the point that should be made in discussing the threat of inflation.

OSHAWA — WILLIAM J. BABE

Tabling the Facts

With respect to the article, "The Myth of the Wage-Price Spiral", in your August 1 issue, I should like to comment upon some of the interpretations which C. J. Franklin places upon the statistics he presents. I do not wish to join the general argument as to the existence of the "wage-push" inflation but would merely point out Mr. Franklin's misuse of the data he supplied.

When attempting to discover the empirical relationships, between output per man-hour (the use of the term productivity is misleading and imprecise) and wage rates, which might lead to inflation, one should be concerned with money wage rates, not real wage rates. Now, on page 19 of his article Mr. Franklin states,

"Starting in 1946, we discover that not until 1952 did wage increases become even with productivity increases. If the theory (i.e., the "wage-push" theory of inflation) were true, the period 1946-1952 should have been one of no inflation; no price increases."

Mr. Franklin has wrongly considered changes in real wage rates. If we examine the author's Table 1, we see that the average annual money wage rate increase from October 1, 1946 to October 1, 1952, was 9.1%. From the data on page 20, we see that the average annual increase in output per man-hour over the same period was 2%. The average annual increase retail prices (Table 1) was 6.9%. If Mr. Franklin had correctly said that not until 1952 did increase in output begin to catch up to money wage rate increases, he would not have been surprised at the price rise which occurred.

For the period October 1, 1952, to October 1, 1956, the average annual increase in money wage rates was 4.45%, in output per manhour 3% and in retail prices 0.425%. Here, the increase in money wages only slightly (not substantially, as Mr. Franklin states, apparently considering the increase in real wages) exceeded that of output per man-hour. It is thus hardly surprising that the increase in retail prices was negligible.

Mr. Franklin may be able to prove his case in other ways. But loose analysis of economic data (and there are other examples in his article which readers of SATURDAY NIGHT have no doubt noticed) do not help to yield him success.

OTTAWA — THOMAS K. RYMES

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Salty Facts

It was interesting to read the article in SATURDAY NIGHT, August 15, re salty butter.

I hope the following summary will enlighten your readers.

In most areas of Canada, butter is salted in three different varieties. High Salt 3%, Medium Salt 2% and Unsalted. These three varieties are sold in supermarkets and most food stores.

For instance Loblaw High Park contains 2% salt. Cherry Valley contains 3% salt. High Park does sell for 1 or 2 cents higher than Cherry Valley, not because you get less salt but it contains more butterfat. This also goes for unsalted butter.

This is the formula for butter as it is made in the milk plants and creameries.

970 Lb. Unsalted Butter @ 65c	$630.50
30 Lb. Salt @ 2c	$ .60
1000 Lb. 3% Salted Butter	$631.10
1000 Lb Unsalted Butter @ 65c	$650.00

I hope this will explain why salted butter sells for less than unsalted butter.

The majority of Canadian people still demand a high salted butter. This all started about thirty or forty years ago, when creameries came into being. At that time farmers produced more butter than they could sell around home and so started to sell the surplus cream to the creameries.

At that time people were used to a very high flavored dairy butter. When pasteurization came into effect and the creameries started to make butter from sweetened cream, people objected to the lack of flavor and the tendency was then to add more salt to bring out the flavor.

Only recently has there been a greater demand for unsalted butter, due to the immigrants coming to this country. They prefer a low salted butter.

Unsalted butter in Canada is not a popular product in the trade, because of its keeping quality. Salted butter does keep and retain its flavor much better than the unsalted variety. It only takes 1% of salt to insure the keeping quality, but there isn't much demand for 1% salted butter because the people don't want to pay for it.

Salt does keep down the chemical reaction in butter. Unsalted will go off flavor much faster than salted butter. That goes for the European variety too. How well some of us remember, shortly after the war we imported one million pounds of European butter and how the public kicked because it developed a fishy flavor.

Three million pounds were purchased the next year from Europe. However in the meantime some of our experts had been sent over to show them how to make the type of butter the Canadians like.

TARA, ONT. PETER D. CUTTER

Comment of the Day

The Statistical Jungle

ANY BOARD OF DIRECTORS who tried to run a business, especially an expanding business, without drawing up a balance sheet, would very quickly be in trouble. Yet we are fighting our battle for education under just such circumstances as these. It is almost impossible to get accurate statistics about education on a nation-wide basis in time to use them.

Were it not for the Industrial Foundation on Education and its able statistical director, Dr. S. H. Deeks, there would be almost no integrated figures to be found.

For example, we have only estimates of the number of pupils who will be attending school this year. Yet since they have all been born for at least five years and all are legally compelled to start school at five or soon after, it should be a figure accurate to a very small margin of error. When we say in a later article in this issue that school opened its doors this year to 3,785,000 children—an increase of 4½ per cent over last year—it is only a guess, although, not to stretch a point too far, one could call it an educated guess.

Without any accurate figures on the number of students, the number of teachers needed is not accurately predictable. Dr. Deeks, working from an average student-teacher ratio of 26½ to 1 (we love that half a child), estimates the new teachers needed this year will be 5,770. But again nobody is sure. It looks as though the politicians in charge of education are deliberately hiding the statistics which would give us the proper figures since they know all too well that there aren't 5,770 new teachers available.

Even in the matter of capital costs, mere estimate is all we have since the contribution as between provincial and municipal governments is worked out in such a complicated way that, under present statistical arrangements, no one can say the sum total of money being spent. In fact, there is not any firm estimate of what we spend, or should spend, per year to educate one child in this country.

Working from estimates again, these show that we need 1,000 new schools this September over last year. But nobody knows if they have been put up and nobody knows how much they have cost.

As Dr. Deeks says, it is impossible to face the problems of education intelligently because we don't even know what the problems are. The public should begin to find out. It might be a very good project for the Home and School Associations across the country to press for consolidated statistics and an accurate charting of our educational needs. For if we don't know where we are going, how can we estimate the fare?

Nehru's Hand Is Forced

IT IS EASY to be a neutral when nobody is attacking you. That is what has made it so simple for Prime Minister Nehru of India to follow his annoyingly priggish line in international affairs during the past ten years. Even the ragged ends of the Kashmir dispute could seem conveniently ravelled while the world was distracted by the upheavals in the Suez and in Hungary.

But now the Chinese Communists are moving across India's rather hazy frontiers; they are taking the initiative in Laos; and inside India the state of Kerala has had to have its Communist government removed for "public safety". Such a turn of events will cause an agonising reappraisal of Mr. Nehru's policies—an appraisal which, while it will probably weaken his position in the Congress party, will almost automatically strengthen his position with the West.

The free world stands to gain a lot from this new shift in Delhi. In the first place, it may even make a solution of the outstanding problems between India and Pakistan feasible. And it certainly will give us allies where we need them.

It is not too much to say that the present move by Asia's Communists may prove to be as big a tactical blunder as their sortie into Korea nine years ago. We must be alert to capitalize on it though and we must let Mr. Nehru keep his pride if he is to shift his position however strong the temptation to say "We told you so".

Corporate Canadian Image

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS is in the middle of an ambitious program to change its corporate image. The process will include the redesigning of every phase and sector of the CNR's business from freight cars to hotel operation and is aimed at putting a better image of the company before the Canadian public.

The consultant for the program is, curiously enough, Mr. James Valkus, an industrial designer from New York.

Still-Born New Party

THE LONG-ANNOUNCED new political party in Canada is still on the waiting list. Meetings between the CLC and the CCF in Winnipeg last month produced no positive result or, if they did, none that was communicated to the country.

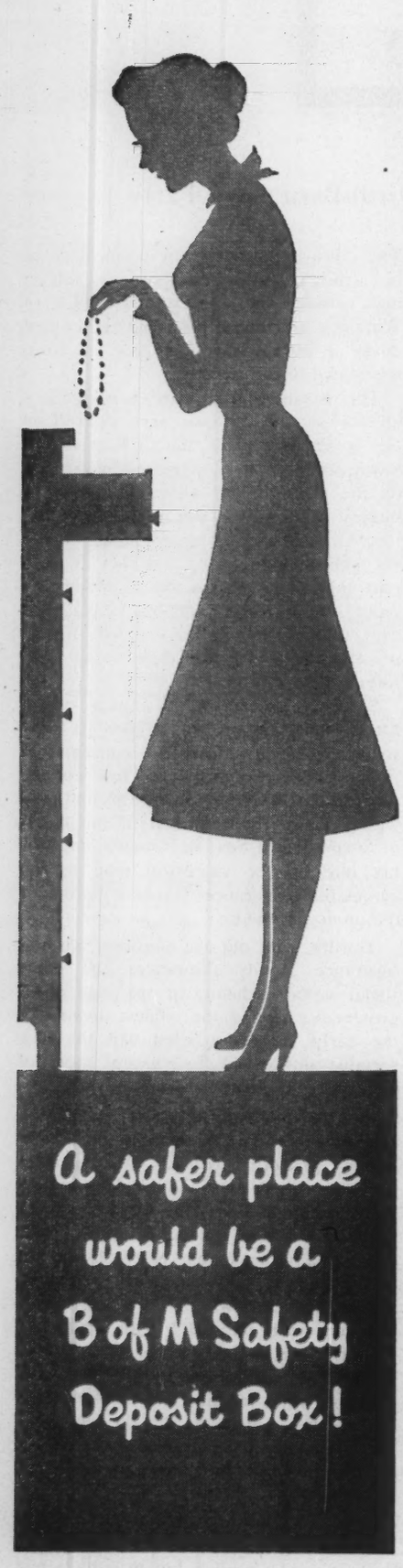
The reasons why the party is not getting off the ground are not very difficult to see. In the first place, the CCF party has always been strongly supported by farmers on the prairies, and what community of interest politically is there between organized farmers and organized labor? Farmers want free trade, so that they can export their huge production of wheat and other staple goods. Labor backs big business in a high tariff policy which will preserve their jobs and high wages from foreign competition.

Secondly, socialism, to be a potent force, must attack in a *laissez faire* society where great wealth is concentrated in the hands of a privileged few who do do little to share the wealth around. But wealth is *not* concentrated in the hands of a privileged few in Canada and the tax bite on the successful man or the successful corporation shares at least half the money around.

Thirdly, with old age pensions, hospital insurance, family allowances and other social welfare schemes in operation in all provinces (beyond the wildest dreams of the early socialists) what can the new socialist orator ask for, except more of what the old parties are now giving?

As for nationalization of production facilities that doesn't seem to be a very happy platform either. The planned economy of Russia and of China only works when it denies the freedom of the individual and Canadians, despite their increasing reliance on paternalism, are still a fairly cranky bunch of individualists. In any case, with TCA a crown corporation, with the CBC, with CNR, the National Research Council, the Atomic Energy Commission and the Polymer Corporation, what remains to be nationalized except those segments of the economy which made such a shambles of the Socialist dream when they were nationalized in England?

Being a nation of individualists, Canada has often, both provincially and federally, supported new parties, but they have had much more to offer and had a much more obvious reason to come into existence than this latest CCF-CLC combination.



Our Small Drug Problem

DRUGS HAVE BEEN in the news a good deal in the past two months: an eight million dollar cache of heroin was impounded in Montreal by the RCMP and Toronto's underworld has been under close investigation by the Metropolitan Toronto Licensing Commission. These news stories are typical of what happens in Canada about drug addiction—a lot of fuss from time to time but no action taken.

The drug problem in Canada has been magnified out of all proportion. The RCMP say that the addict population has remained fairly stable in recent years at about 3,500 and these addicts are confined to four major areas: Vancouver, where the greatest number live, Montreal, Toronto, and a very few in Winnipeg.

Not only is the number relatively insignificant, but the medical consequences of drug addiction are really much less than the majority of people believe them to be.

Long term drug addiction will ultimately destroy the body of the addict but, from what we can gather from reliable medical information, not so swiftly nor so thoroughly as long term alcoholism. Drink, in a word, is more potent than drugs in destroying physical condition.

Is it not about time that we took sensible steps to treat drug addicts by allowing them controlled addiction under medical supervision, as is now done in England? Such a step would immediately wipe out the tremendous social and criminal problems which we have now created, for the cost of providing legal drugs for the very small number of drug addicts would be infinitesimal compared with what they now pay to pushers. And it is the price that the pushers demand which leads to all the petty crimes which now are part of the drug trade.

Drug taking is not a social problem nor a criminal problem. It is a medical problem. The longer we go on making patients into prisoners the more we compound a situation which is, in itself, more simple and quick to solve than many might think.

First Catch Your Lion

THE FACT THAT there may not yet be a Canadian literature is not going to stop the University of British Columbia from starting a new academic quarterly this fall devoted to it.

Edited by George Woodcock, the new quarterly will consist of critical reviews of Canadian books, critical essays on established Canadian authors, and an annual bibliography. According to Mr. Woodcock, *Canadian Literature* will not be "narrowly academic" but will encourage "controversial approaches". The trick, as Mr. Woodcock is aware, is to find something that the controversial approach will lead to. We shall watch *Canadian Literature* with interest.

BOAC is *still* the only airline in Canada flying "pure jets" across the Atlantic. *Seven* hours from Montreal to London is the flight time of the 500 miles-an-hour Comet 4. Departures every Tuesday and Saturday. *Until October 20th, Economy passengers accepted on the Tuesday flights.* For further details of Comet 4 jet flights to Britain, Europe and the Far East (also BOAC's Britannia and DC-7C services) call your Travel Agent or any BOAC Ticket Office.

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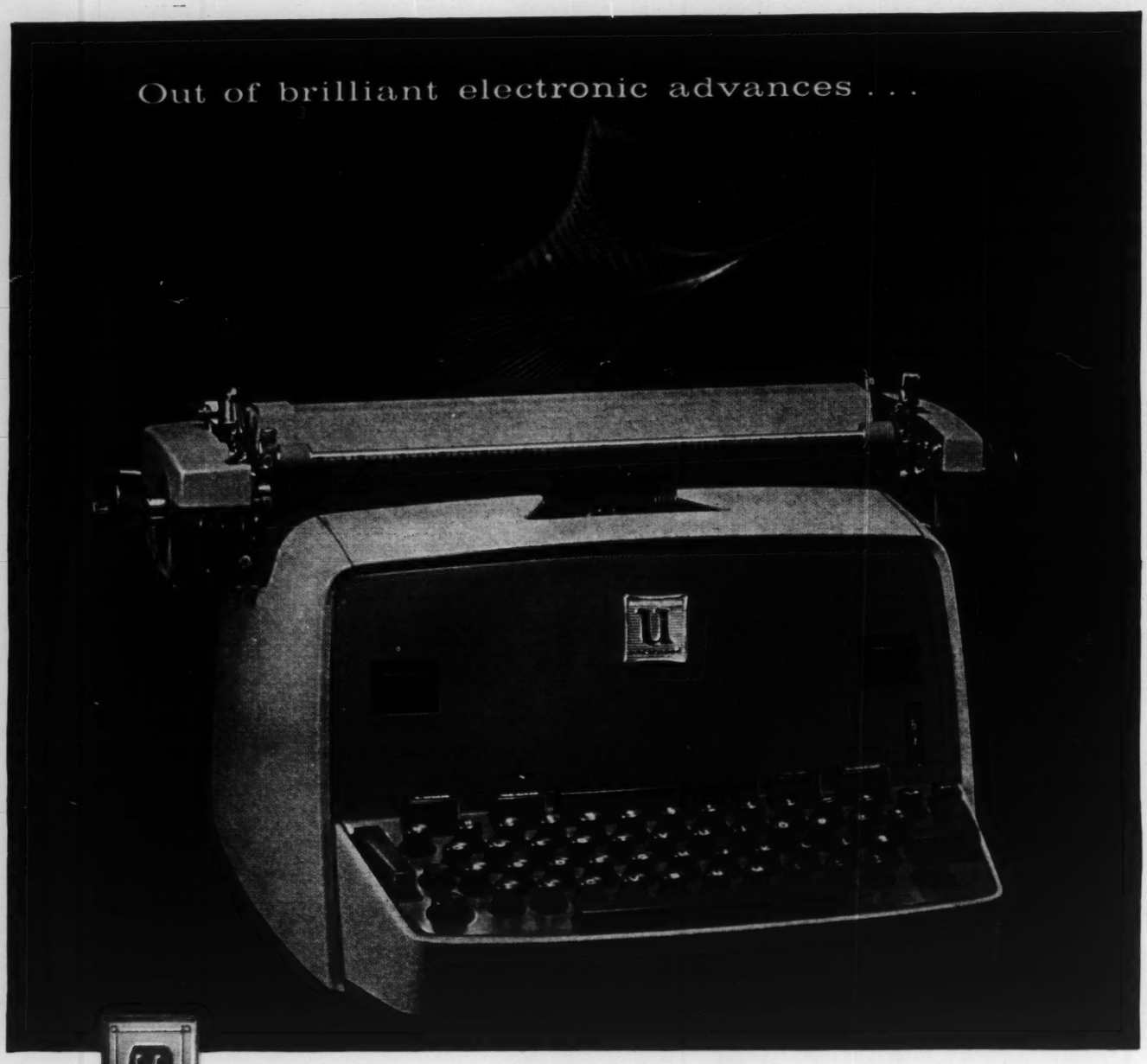

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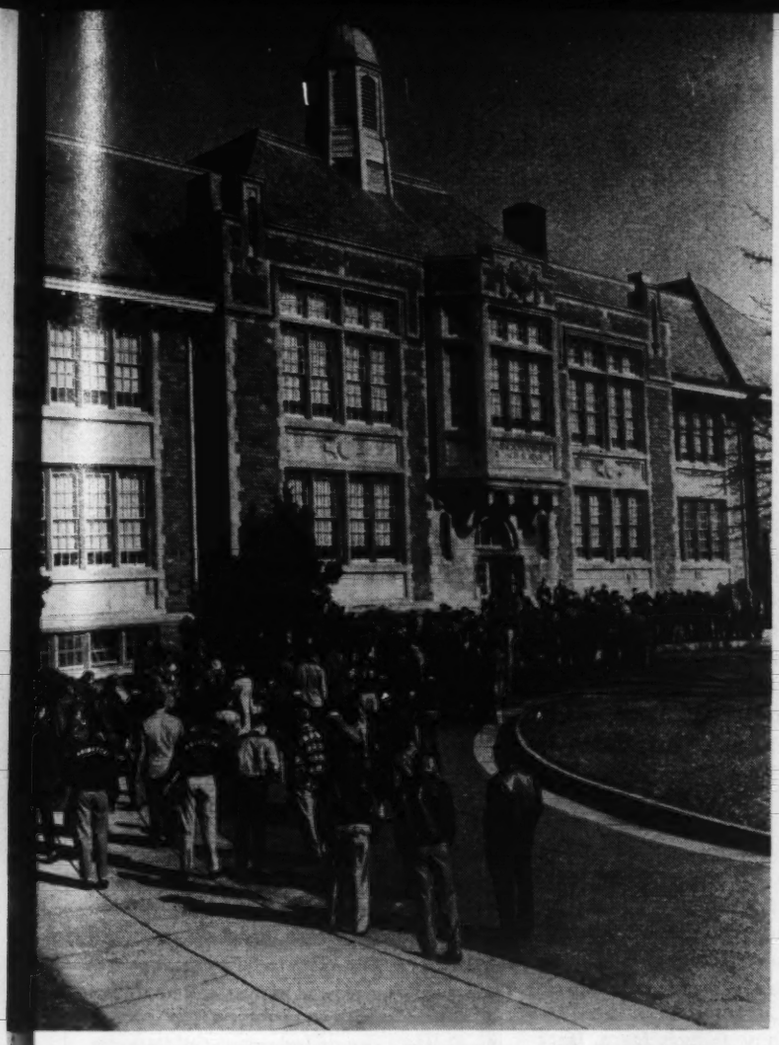


Saturday Night

Can We Solve Our Education Problems?

THERE IS ONE major problem in Canadian education: the sheer number of children we are trying to cope with. All other difficulties arise from this basic fact.

When schools opened again this week, more than 3,785,000 youngsters surged into them. This represents a 4½ percent increase over the numbers admitted last year. And universities, when they open again later this month, will already be well started on their inexorable road to double size in the next fifteen years.

We cannot reduce this vast flow, for we are morally and constitutionally committed to educating everyone between the age of five and sixteen, whether he wants it or not. Nor should we try, since we are in the middle of building a society on this continent, as Maxwell Cohen says, where "more people live more comfortably under conditions of greater personal freedom to better themselves than has ever been the case with similar numbers at any time in human society".

What then must we do to see that these young people get the education they need or the challenge to the abilities they have?

(1) We must build the schools and university facilities that are necessary, without thinking we can get something for nothing. Ours is the generation which is going to have to build many expensive laboratories and a lot more schools. This will mean extra taxes. But since our gross national product is growing as phenomenonally as our school population, we must bear the burden lightly.

(2) Having got them into school, we must see that these youngsters, despite all the distractions of an atomic jet age, are given a fundamental education in the three R's. Most teachers want to do this; businessmen, looking for secretaries, clerks and so on, are beginning to insist on it. It is not surely beyond the wit of society to see, therefore, that it is done.

(3) By the time children get to high school, we must see that their by now apparent abilities and aptitudes are adequately classified and that the curriculum is properly constructed to give each group the maximum training.

(4) At university level there must be much more vigorous selection and there must be funds available for all who have the talent to profit from a university training. Business has a great responsibility to universities and to their students, since in a technological age business can only advance as research pushes back the frontiers of knowledge.

(5) Apart from academic education, we desperately need a bigger, more imaginative program of in-service training or of apprenticeship. Apprenticeship has never been very popular in this country, but in-service training such as is now in vogue in Europe would take many of the misfits out of high school and relieve the pressure to establish trade schools in our growing universities.

If we are prepared to spend the money, if we are prepared to give the teacher at all levels the credit and status he deserves, if we are prepared to exploit the challenge of mass learning, our problems, though they will not disappear, will become more easily handled. As the Rockefeller Fund Report said when it was published last year "The demand to educate everyone up to the level of his ability and the demand for excellence in education are not incompatible. We must honor both goals. We must seek excellence in a context of concern for all".

The articles on the next ten pages, though not definitive, show how some schools, and some people, are finding ways to achieve that excellence.

Business Must Not Fail Education

by Kurt R. Swinton

IN THE YEAR 2000, SATURDAY NIGHT may well publish an editorial looking back upon this turbulent century. It may speculate on the most important event of the past hundred years. While normally it would be presumptuous to make a prediction, I feel that the choice this time will not be difficult.

The most important event of our century is not the rise and fall of Nazism, the birth and growth of Communism, two world wars or the awakening of the undeveloped countries of the world. The most important happening of this century is a revolution not made in Moscow but in Detroit. Its prophet is not Lenin or Stalin but Henry Ford. The revolution is called industrialization and its implications and effects have been and will be increasingly felt throughout all countries and ages.

Industrialization is not just mass production; it is a new principle of organizing people for work. It includes the application of scientific and technological discoveries to our every day life and represents a principle that knows no boundaries in space or time.

As Canadians, we are confronted with a three-fold challenge:

1. The challenge of the cold war; fighting for the preservation of our free society.

2. The challenge of international competition; fighting for the preservation of our high living standards.

3. The challenge of the adjustment to the twentieth century; fighting for the preservation of our sanity, individually and collectively.

This last challenge affects all of us as individuals, as members of a social group and as thinking, tax-paying, and voting citizens. No group, however, is more imperiously challenged than the business community, and to no group does this challenge present a more complex series of problems. Contrary to popular opinion, we are confronted with more than just the defence of the *status quo* — indeed the word "conservative" has lost its basic meaning.

The basic entity of the business world is the corporation — in its present form also a child of the changed conditions of the last generation. The corporation has basically four major responsibilities: toward its employees, towards its shareholders, towards its customers, and towards its community (which for a large corporation may include the whole nation).

Education in its basic and widest sense affects and shapes the response of the corporation in all these four major spheres.

The last two generations have seen an almost complete separation between ownership and management, and there has emerged what might be described as a "fifth" estate — a new group of professional managers and administrators.

One of the interesting, and perhaps encouraging, signs is that our free western society has moved in the same direction as Russia's society in a totalitarian state. There, too, a group of administrators, experts, technicians and managers have emerged, representing in both societies what C. Wright Mills has called "a power elite".

This group has become increasingly important in the administration of government, of churches, of education, and above all of business. The number of people who own and manage their own businesses in the western world is decreasing rapidly, and it is therefore increasingly difficult for owners to pass on corporations to their children. In a period of high taxation, and apparently continuing inflation, when it is increasingly difficult to provide wealth or property for one's children, a first-class education thus becomes of increasing value and an object of almost selfish interest on the part of those who now administer and run the modern corporation.

The business community as a whole, however, has the greatest interest and greatest stake in an educated public. Dr. Compton, in addressing the National Council of Canadian Universities, stated that "Education has added just as much to North America's capacity to buy and consume as it has added to its capacity to produce and sell". It is a matter of public record, proven by repeated surveys, that an adequate education not only leads to higher earnings but, generally speaking, increases in people the desire for higher living standards and thus greater consumption of goods.

Early this century we on this continent introduced universal compulsory education. Having made this decision, and having accepted this responsibility, we have seen education become *the* basic social process. Education is not any longer the responsibility of a small learned class or a specialized group of trained specialists. It has become the social responsibility of society as a whole. The business community, therefore, which is now sharing the burden by contributing a large portion of the financial means, has also the obligation to take an active interest not only in the process but also the philosophy of education.

The business community in this country has responded magnificently to the challenges of public welfare, to the extent

Growing leisure time represents a blessing with many built-in pitfalls.

that it has virtually taken over the direction of United Appeals and Community Chests across the country. The best brains and the most respected members of the business world are prominent in the community field in every major city. However, in the field of education the lack of interest, and therefore the lack of knowledge and participation, has in many cases been appalling. There are exceptions, particularly in higher education, but in public education the business men as a whole have shown a regrettable lack of interest, knowledge and sympathy.

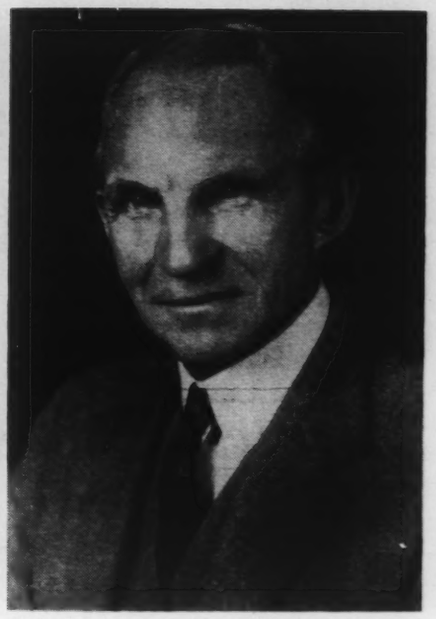
It has been said that the Battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton, and it can be said that the battle of the twentieth century will be won in the halls of our high schools. It is our high schools which will determine the calibre of our future citizens. The complexity of our problems, administratively and philosophically, calls for the application of the best available brains throughout the nation, including those of the business community.

And I am not speaking here of one problem of teaching "the three R's"; that should be done before high school. The problem here is neither that obvious nor that easy to solve. Living in a period of universal suffrage, we have to prepare our young men and women for increased public responsibility as well as for increased leisure time and the greatly increased complexity of making a living

During the last few weeks and months we have witnessed numerous public controversies over school boards, problems of education, and above all over the financing of education in various communities. Unfortunately, the business world by and large has not expressed an opinion, has not participated in these controversies. This is a serious failure with far-reaching consequences. The business community has an enormous stake in our educational problem. Living and working in an industrial society, the corporation (in its broadest sense) has the obligation, the right, and the duty to express its point of view and to try to interpret its demands to the educational authorities. The preparation for the Age of Automation is the problem in which businessmen should take a particularly active part.

Our interest, however, goes further than just the short-range concern about obtaining properly qualified office or factory workers. We are now living with a 35-hour, 5-day week, and there are pressures noticeable agitating for a 30-hour, 4-day week. This is a long cry from the 60- and 70-hour week of a couple of generations ago. It represents, however, a blessing with built-in dangers and pitfalls. The increased amount of leisure time is going to become a sociological problem of major importance which, if not solved properly and intelligently, may become a mental health hazard for the whole nation.

H. G. Wells: Race against catastrophe.



Henry Ford: The revolution of Detroit.

Eric Fromm, the noted economist, sociologist and author, has pointed out that the nations most advanced industrially are those most deeply affected by such destructive sicknesses as murder, suicide and alcoholism.

There are figures now available on this continent to indicate that mental patients outnumber all others put together. This, of course, represents an enormous burden on the community and on the nation. In the welfare field, businessmen have been quick to help those of our citizens who have got into trouble. They have been less enthusiastic in devoting their time, energy and ingenuity to improving the educational system and thus preventing society from getting into trouble.

Complaining about taxes is almost an occupation with businessmen on this continent. The financial aspects of education therefore deserve much closer attention than they are getting. Governments at all levels spend more money on education than on anything else, save defence. This is particularly true at the municipal level, where the average is over 33⅓%, but there are some rapidly growing areas in which these expenditures come close to 50%.

This is not the place nor the time to discuss the complex problems of financing education, but it is obvious — and painfully so — that a re-valuation of the whole problem is long overdue. This is not a plea for more federal aid to education, but an appeal to the business world to realize that the problems are serious and will get more serious in the decades to come.

Canadians as a whole have demonstrated the most healthy interest in education. People in all walks of life — and quite rightly so — feel that education is their business. This passionate interest in education led to the Canadian Conference on Education which took place last year in Ottawa.

As a society, however, we have not yet realized the full implications of the dynamics of education, something that the Nazis understood and the Communists understand only too well. For them, education is an instrument of national policy. In Russia particularly during the last few decades the single-minded purpose of the educational system has been largely responsible for the enormous progress made by the Russian people in their development from an agrarian to an industrial society.

Again I must refer to the industrial revolution and the industrial society in which we are living. Under these conditions it is not only logical and necessary that the business community participate and contribute its share, it is equally logical that it should provide the leadership which is now lacking. In the field of education, the business world has a wonderful opportunity to provide unselfish, intelligent, far-sighted and generous leadership. Its motives will not be suspect, and its advice will be listened to.

Time is running out. The situation is becoming increasingly complex and increasingly serious. The time for easy solutions, catchy slogans, or simple compromises has gone forever. In a period of revolution and reconstruction it is difficult to carry on business as usual. It is impossible for a nation to carry on education as usual. If H. G. Wells is right, if our history is a race between education and catastrophe, we in the business community must contribute our share to make sure that education wins out.

READING: New Light on a Basic Problem

by Mary Lowrey Ross

The entire attention of the class is focussed on the bright, colored square of illumination.

"THE BRIGHT CHILD who is interested in reading will always learn to read, under any system," an experienced teacher told me recently, "It's the dull or indifferent child who has always been a reading problem."

Bad readers and non-readers have, indeed, a long history. For while both groups have attracted a good deal of excited publicity in recent years, the records show that for over two centuries parents and teachers have been struggling with the problem of Why Johnny Can't Read. At intervals of thirty years or more, educators have shifted from the word system to the phonic system and back again, in an effort to attract Johhny's reluctant interest. In some cases, they have gone to extremes and thrown out one or other of the basic methods completely, only to discover that in their enthusiasm they have thrown out the educational baby with the bath water. Johnny still couldn't read.

The full extent of illiteracy on this continent was revealed during World War II, when it was discovered that thousands of G.I.'s couldn't decipher anything above the comic-book level. Since it was impossible to set these men down to the primary-reader adventures of Mary, John and Peter, the Army had to devise its own remedial reading system.

It began by introducing its illiterates to a lighted screen, on which they were trained to identify enemy planes. From this, the instructors expanded the program by teaching the men, via images and the printed word, army drill, discipline, the care and use of army equipment, etc. The method worked so successfully that Glenn McCracken, a teacher in the armed forces, decided to try it out on the schools when the war was over. It took several years of preparation and research, but by 1949 McCracken, by this time Principal of the Thaddeus Stevens School in New Castle, Pennsylvania, was ready to launch the experiment.

The results, in the words of one visiting teacher were "so startling as to seem impossible". By the time the film strip method had been in operation for four years the children in the First Grade of the Thaddeus Stevens school were reading as fluently as Second Graders. There wasn't a failure in any grade.

The experiment attracted the attention of a group of Ontario educators—Toronto School Inspector Elmer Sager, Principal Maurice Nichol of Old Orchard School, and Principal Graham Pinkney of Ajax School, twenty-five miles from Toronto. During the Easter vacation of 1957 the staffs from Old Orchard School and from Ajax went down to New Castle to see for themselves. The Ajax staff were so enthusiastic that they persuaded the school board to raise the necessary $1,700 to start the experiment at once. Old Orchard, a new school which had barely opened its doors, waited until September. The new reading classes were in full swing before the school's formal opening in October.

Old Orchard, for Grades I, II, and III, is an attractive two-storey building erected in a hollow that had once served largely as a community dump. Although it is one of Toronto's newest schools it has already changed the face of the neighborhood, and the playground is now surrounded by neat backyards and well-kept gardens. The school has wide sunny rooms and broad corridors which are hung with good silk-screen reproductions of Canadian paintings. The Thor Hansen draperies carry out the Canadian theme, and, like the pictures, they have been chosen with an eye to aesthetic as well as native values. Academic grimness has been everywhere excluded and the whole school has a wonderful air of well-being. The staff is highly trained and enthusiastic.

These are the assets of Old Orchard school. It has liabilities however, and some of these are staggering. The school is situated in a district that has been running steadily downhill for over a quarter of a century. The old houses surrounding it are crammed in every room with families of assorted nationality. In most of the families, both parents work, which means that the children get little supervision

Principal Maurice Nichol of Old Orchard school adapted the method from successful U.S. trials.

except in school hours. In some cases, neither parent works, a condition which brings its own train of disorders. Altogether, there is enough emotional disturbance centred in this one school to stagger a trained sociologist, let alone a busy teacher who must deal with upwards of forty little behavior problems daily, while teaching them their reading. Yet on the day I visited Old Orchard School, Grades I, II, and III were all happily absorbed in reading and there wasn't a behavior problem in sight.

The reading followed the film strip method, which uses all the traditional approaches — phonics, word recognition, grade primers, reading aloud, exercises on the blackboard. It also leans heavily on progressive school devices for stimulating interest, curiosity and cooperation. When it is time for the reading lesson, the children draw the curtains and put out the lights. Then one of their number mans the projector and the lesson begins. A picture from the day's lesson is flashed on the screen, followed by a paragraph from the story itself. The entire attention of the class is focussed on the bright colored square of light; and the darkness, the concentration, and the freedom from self-consciousness set up a sort of communication among the children themselves. They are no longer small isolated individuals, each bent over his own indecipherable problem; they are an intent, eager and competing group. The reading lesson is followed by a word and phonics lesson —the spotting of long and short vowels, the discovery of word rhymes and words within words, etc.—which the children continue to accept as a stimulating game.

This in itself may be enough to make the new film-strip method suspect among those who have come to associate all progressive education with some of its more gadfly aspects, and who demand a return to the drill and discipline of the Little Red Schoolhouse. Actually, as the progressives are quick to point out, there were plenty of failures in the Little Red Schoolhouse. They were known, frankly, as dunces, and their problem as the one under which emotionally disturbed or mentally retarded or simply badly discouraged children suffer today; they couldn't learn to read.

Under the film-strip system, many of these children are now reading with fluency and understanding. When I asked the Grade II teacher how far her class had advanced under the new method of reading, she replied that they had already made a 75%, as compared with the usual 30%, advance at this stage in Grade II.

Even the film-strip enthusiasts, however, do not claim that the new method is a cure-all for the perennial reading problem. It is, to begin with, a system that demands complete co-operation and enthusiasm from the teacher herself. "When it is simply imposed on a teacher from above it often fails to work," says Principal Nichol of Old Orchard School. The method makes high demands of resourcefulness and imagination, and when the teacher responds listlessly or reluctantly the letter continues to kill quite as inexorably as under any perfunctory teaching system.

Teachers themselves agree that it is not a method that can be applied across the board as a standardized system of reading education. "There are some children so backward or so overwrought emotionally that the Angel Gabriel couldn't teach them to read," said one highly experienced teacher. At the other end of the scale, there are the wideawake children who quickly exhaust the possibilities of the film-strip approach and want to get on with the serious business of reading. (In any class-census, the bright pupils always vote for "reading from the reader", the more backward ones for "reading from the screen".)

"The great value of the film-strip method is in remedial reading classes," said a Toronto teacher who has made a lifelong study of reading problems and is now engaged as a reading consultant in Toronto schools. "The child who is faced by the same old familiar method and textbook in remedial class, will set up the same old resistance to reading. But when he is confronted by a novel and stimulating experience in reading he responds at once, regains his confidence, and is ready to make a fresh start."

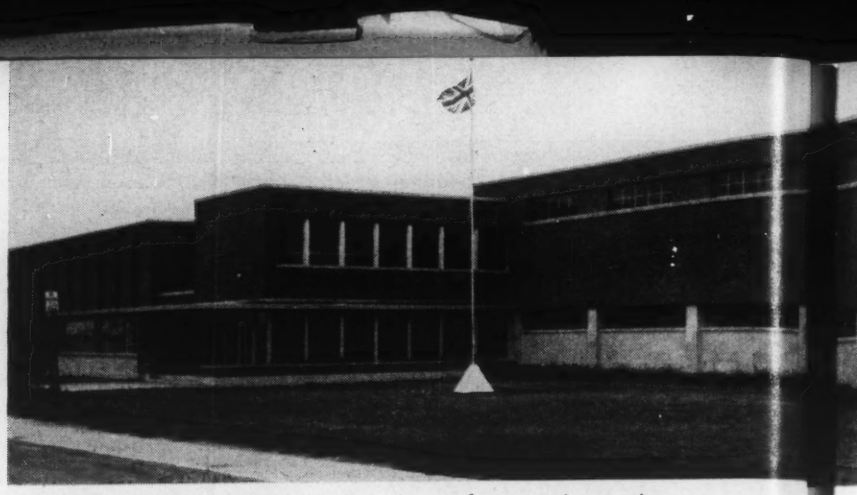
The interest aroused by the experiment has brought over 300 visitors to the school in the past two years, some fifty of whom have been principals, inspectors or administrators of one kind or another and three of whom have been publishers of readers.

Whether the system is a remarkable improvement over the older ones or not is now being exhaustively evaluated by Dr. Jackson of the Ontario College of Education. But principal Nichol has no doubts himself. Reporting on the experiment to the Audio-Visual Education section of the Ontario Education Association on April 1 last he said: "I prophesy that within one more decade this technique of reading instruction will be almost universally accepted." His reason is clear: "Very conservatively I estimate we saved 26 children last year in seven classrooms from repeating largely due to our success in teaching them to read."

Whatever else it accomplishes the new approach will almost certainly brighten the school future for the dull, or apathetic, or discouraged reader. As for the born reader, he can be trusted to take care of himself.

Success in learning to read opens the wide field of books to pupils and they are quick to take advantage.

Pupils come from families with widely varying racial backgrounds but the method is of universal application.



Hill Park High School in Hamilton where an interesting . . .

Individual Selection and Grouping

by Arn

HILL PARK HIGH SCHOOL could be almost anywhere in Canada. It has the long low look of a modern high school. It is large, it has an efficient office arrangement inside its front door, it has a combination gymnasium and assembly hall, and it stands in the middle of a neat residential area where the small houses are obviously owned by their occupiers. It is actually in Hamilton, Ontario, and is a school where an interesting experiment is being developed.

This started from research organized by Dr. Gordon Price, superintendent of secondary schools, who formed committees in each of the three secondary schools in the city to find out just how courses needed to be changed to cope with the ever increasing number of pupils, with an ever widening range of ability. These committees reported, almost unanimously, that the curriculum should be reorganized and based on levels of ability rather than on ultimate goals. It was felt, in fact, that there should be three groupings of students coming on to secondary school from public schools.

Group 1: This group, consisting of about 10 per cent of the Grade 8 population, would be mere transfers to high school—pupils who had, in fact, failed in Grade 8, but at 14½ were a nuisance in the public schools, a nuisance that is not so much for disciplinary reasons (though this is sometimes possible) but because mere repeating of Grade 8 gets them nowhere, depresses the teacher, and lowers the standard for those taking Grade 8 normally.

Group 2: This group, consisting of about 25 per cent of all students who passed the Grade 8 examination, would have definite weaknesses. These young people, though able to earn promotion from Grade 8, would not show either the standard of achievement or a sufficiently intense desire to cope successfully with the regular four year secondary school program.

Group 3: This group, by far the largest (65 per cent of the total of Grade 8 pupils), would be composed of potential Grade 12 graduates who would have the ability and desire to get a good education either in a trade or to prepare them to go on to university to learn a profession.

The report was adopted and the grouping at the end of the public school year was worked out by the inspector of public schools, the principals and the Grade 8 teachers. With the student, when he goes on to high school, there now also goes the results of his Niagara Battery test and a full page pupil character sheet under such heads as subject appraisal, personal characteristics, expressed interests or goals, physical characteristics and attendance, (if abnormal).

By thus putting people of comparable abilities in the same group, it now became possible for a curriculum to be worked out in high school which would be adequate to stretch the ability of a student rather than put him in a situation which he either knows or suspects he is unable to face.

Principal Ernest Hutton: A man must be prepared to take a fighting stand.

As Dr. Price, the superintendent of secondary schools in Hamilton, says: "Experiences to date have suggested several advantages accruing from this attempt to adjust the program to the student rather than the student to the program. There are fewer drop-outs and outright failures, the grouping by ability means the standards of a group are attainable to every student who is willing to put forth his best effort. Previously in unselected classes many were doomed to failure from the moment they entered the door".

One of the incidental effects of this grouping by ability has been that students have worked harder than they otherwise would and at Christmas time many students transfer from Group 2 to Group 3 in Grade 9. This transfer is brought about either because they are determined to get into Group 3 or because by trying to excel their intellectual peers they have improved to the point where they can take this final step upward.

Ernest Hutton, the dynamic principal of Hill Park high school, says that his disciplinary problems have been made very much easier by this new grouping: pupils are given a better motivation if they have more practically attainable goals.

For these various groups Mr. Hutton and his staff have also evolved a curriculum which is much more flexible than that normally offered, so that as well as catering to different abilities in a realistic fashion, Hill Park school also caters to individual aptitudes.

It was the conviction of the staff that neither children at the age of 13 or thereabouts nor their parents are capable of choosing what such children should do for the rest of their lives. Thus the first two years at Hill Park high school offer

. . . experiment in levels of ability is being carried out.

ng Key to a Good High School Program

rn Edinborough

a broad, general course and no one is asked to specialize into technical, commercial or academic until the end of Grade 10. Thus in Grade 9 students in Group 3 take a obligatory core of subjects centering on English, mathematics, science, social studies and physical education. But they are also offered 19 separate packages of elective subjects where they can shop around to find out what they are best suited to do. This list of packages is further extended the next year so that by Grade 11 and 12 there are 51 separate curriculum packages available to the student.

This means, of course, a great amount of organization on the part of the principal, his two vice-principals and his staff. To make out a timetable which will allow over 2,500 youngsters to elect any one of 50 different groupings of subjects is difficult. But Ernest Hutton is a man who believes that a teacher's job is a year round job, not just one from September to June. In fact, it is only through his energy and personality that the complicated but efficient system at Hill Park high school really works. He is aware of the strains that are put on his staff, but he says "When the principal proves he is willing to put the interests of the children first, the teachers second and his own last, then the staff will volunteer to establish new courses, do research and teach in experimental situations. Then the spirit spreads so that the administration has no difficulty with teachers looking just for the brightest classes to teach".

He maintains, with justice, that once teachers have an educational environment conducive to good work, once they are put on their mettle to make a new experiment succeed, they will rise to the occasion.

Hutton talks of his department heads and vice-principals as his "cabinet" and certainly his adventurous and experimental spirit has communicated itself to this group of teachers.

When I visited the school just before the summer holidays, one of the classes I attended was a class in conversational French. This was conducted by Morgan Kenney, head of the languages department, who looks young for such an appointment. In the class were about 20 Group 3 students who, in September of last year, knew not a word of French. Now the whole class was conducted in French and they could converse easily about what they had done the previous evening, what time they had gone to bed, what radio program they had heard, what they had seen on their way to school that morning, what they were going to do in their vacation, what they hoped they were going to have for lunch that day.

Mr. Kenney called on one person to ask the questions and then to throw the ball to someone else when he got tired. They had a mock store in one corner of the room and for me, who had suffered agonies during the learning of French numerals, it was astonishing to see a thirteen year old girl, after nine months of French, able to order a fairly complicated list of groceries, price each item, total the bill and check the change.

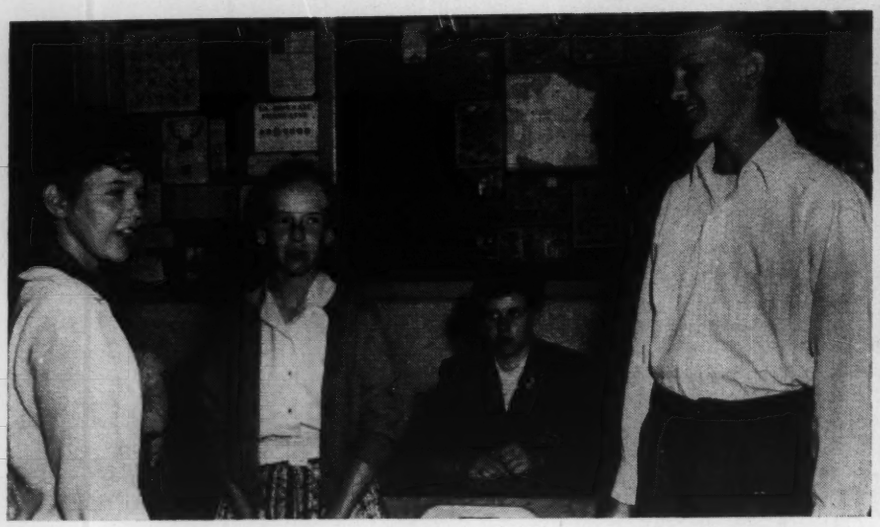
Furthermore, the accent that these youngsters had was excellent because French had been taught them as a living language, not as something bedevilled by irregular verbs, complicated tenses and thousands of nouns of different and puzzling gender.

If the French class that I saw was typical of the rest of the teaching in this high school, obviously Hamilton is being well served by its schools.

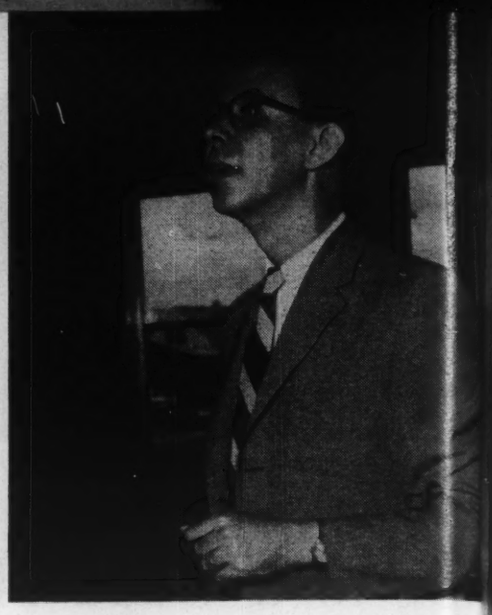
French is only one of many such well organized, experimentally taught subjects. For those who talk about the lack of work in our modern schools, a look at the prospectus for Hamilton secondary schools is well worth while.

For example, in Grade 9, there is a "double art option" which leads eventually to vocations in commercial art. Those who follow this course have (1) practical training in various styles of painting and drawing, sculpture, architecture, printing techniques, lettering and poster work and crafts. (2) appreciation stressing the significance of works of art in past ages, a

Science teacher Steve Oneschuk: The spirit spreads throughout the school.



After only nine months, ease in conversational French . . .



. . . as taught under Morgan Kenney.

knowledge of modern trends, and a development of a criterion through lectures, visits to galleries, and loan exhibitions."

Commercial: The single Commercial option includes courses in typewriting and penmanship — the basic skills for a career in business. The double commercial option, in addition to courses in typewriting and penmanship, includes machine calculation — a course in the basic skills of adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing, and the solving of standard business arithmetic problems through the use of adding machines and calculators.

Home Economics: In the study of foods, students learn the effects of necessary nutrients upon the body, the various foods in which these nutrients are found, and the methods of preparing and serving appetizing meals. In the study of clothing and textiles, the students learn good construction and fitting techniques, enabling them both to make and buy attractive clothes.

Shop: In general, the single shop option consists of basic training in two shops. The *double* shop option consists of basic training in four shops.

Specialization in a particular shop does not begin until Grade 11 and follows at least one year's training in that shop. Somewhere in the secondary schools of the city specialization is available in each of the following shops: Machine Shop, Electricity, Mechanical Drafting, Woodworking, Radio and Electronics, Architectural Drafting, Printing, Sheet Metal, Motor Mechanics, Pattern Making.

Through this grouping by ability at the outset and by offering of various options throughout the school, Hill Park high school proves that a large school does not necessarily mean down grading of standards nor a uniform offering of subjects which would defeat some and fail to challenge others.

But despite the tremendous feeling of confidence and achievement which I met with amongst the staff and in the director of secondary schools, Dr. Gordon Price, none of these people think that they have the final answer. What they have done, they feel, is to give flexibility to the end of Grade 10, so that a student may change from one group of subjects to another as experience is gained and new aptitudes emerge. Again the stigma attached to *vocational* courses in an ordinary high school is rapidly disappearing at Hill Park because many students who, on the assumption that if they could do nothing with their heads they must be able to do something with their hands, used to be diverted to vocational courses, are now placed in Group 2 and their limited goals are capable of triumphant achievement.

Again, with the flexibility of the curriculum and the postponement of specialization, the staff can offer better advice than they could otherwise, thus avoiding the wastage of wrong decisions and the disruptive influence of ill-motivated students in otherwise well-disciplined classes.

But there are other things to be done. Mr. Hutton is aware that the present system is more angled to the average student and the less than average student than it is to the superior student. But this Fall an experimental enriched course —a Group 4, in fact—will be tried in two grades to see whether really first-rate students can be given, at an impressionable and teachable age, as much as they can absorb.

Again, for the students in Groups 1 and 2, there is not much that they can do beyond Grade 10. They are not capable of going on and, though they would like to come back to school, there is nothing they can usefully attempt. Some fifty such border-line cases will very soon, perhaps, have a special trade section designed for them to encourage them in their aims.

The real problem at Hill Park high school, as in any other high school, is the lazy, ill-disciplined loafer who is waiting until he is sixteen and will do nothing but disrupt class after class until his birthday arrives. Says principal Hutton "I am resolved this year to be the toughest I have ever been. This group constitutes about 4 per cent of the school population and it is a group in which most parents (one or both) have failed in their obligation to the child and make matters worse by supporting him in his delinquency. On this a principal must be prepared to take a fighting stand". Anyone who has met Mr. Hutton and has seen how he has faced his larger problem will realize that he will face this smaller but more corrosive one just as efficiently.

There is one thing, however, which troubles him, and he puts it succinctly: "Society's attitude that doing the least and the easiest will get bountiful returns". When there is much lip service to education but, at the same time, much pressure to make easy money quickly as a young man, the often fragile motivation of the Group 1 or Group 2 person will disintegrate. But Mr. Hutton, his superintendent of secondary schools, his board members, his staff colleagues and the majority of his students are dedicated to the principle that in education you only get what you work for and that a sense of achievement is well worth the effort.

None of those connected with the Hill Park high school experiment claims that it is definitive or even claims that it is unique. They just say that they are trying to deal efficiently with a large number of students of widely varying abilities and with a great range of interests. They know that they have a good school and are getting some favorable results. They also know that the other two high schools are adopting their system this Fall. Finally, they have the satisfaction of trying themselves to solve one of the most persistent problems our democratic system has brought us up against.

You Never Stop School in Sweden

by Robson Black

WHETHER YOU'RE A RISING young captain-of-industry in Sweden or a rising young boiler-maker, you may find yourself bundled off to school again to pick up more learning.

From the Swedish standpoint, better machines, better techniques, and more sensitive human relations demand a supply of better minds. From the top echelon of management to the 'teen-age apprentice groups of a steel plant, scores of thousands have enlisted in organized classes to catch up on their deficiencies or to pull abreast of some new branch of knowledge.

Nine years ago, the Employers Federation, composed of 14,000 industries, opened an "executives college" near Stockholm in a handsome old mansion where 40 courses are given, each lasting one week. To this unique academy have come 1,200 senior officers of companies, many of them university graduates, to study financial questions and industrial psychology but, more urgently, to develop aptitudes in human relations. This latter qualification has gained outstanding importance in building mutual confidence and understanding in all industrial enterprises. Particularly is it true of Sweden where, in terms of power, the employers and employees are equally matched in their national federations and with no choice but to placate their differences through peaceful negotiation.

Keeping a hundred or a thousand men happily integrated in a company's business calls for special skills unknown in the days of "master and man". Many Swedes, by now, have become adept in analyzing and resolving the human frictions of an industrial plant and from their ranks is chosen the teaching staff of the employers' college. Student executives are purposely mixed in the classrooms, the engineer of the big motor plant sitting alongside the plant-manager of a minor plywood factory. Group studies and discussions have gained greatly by this practice.

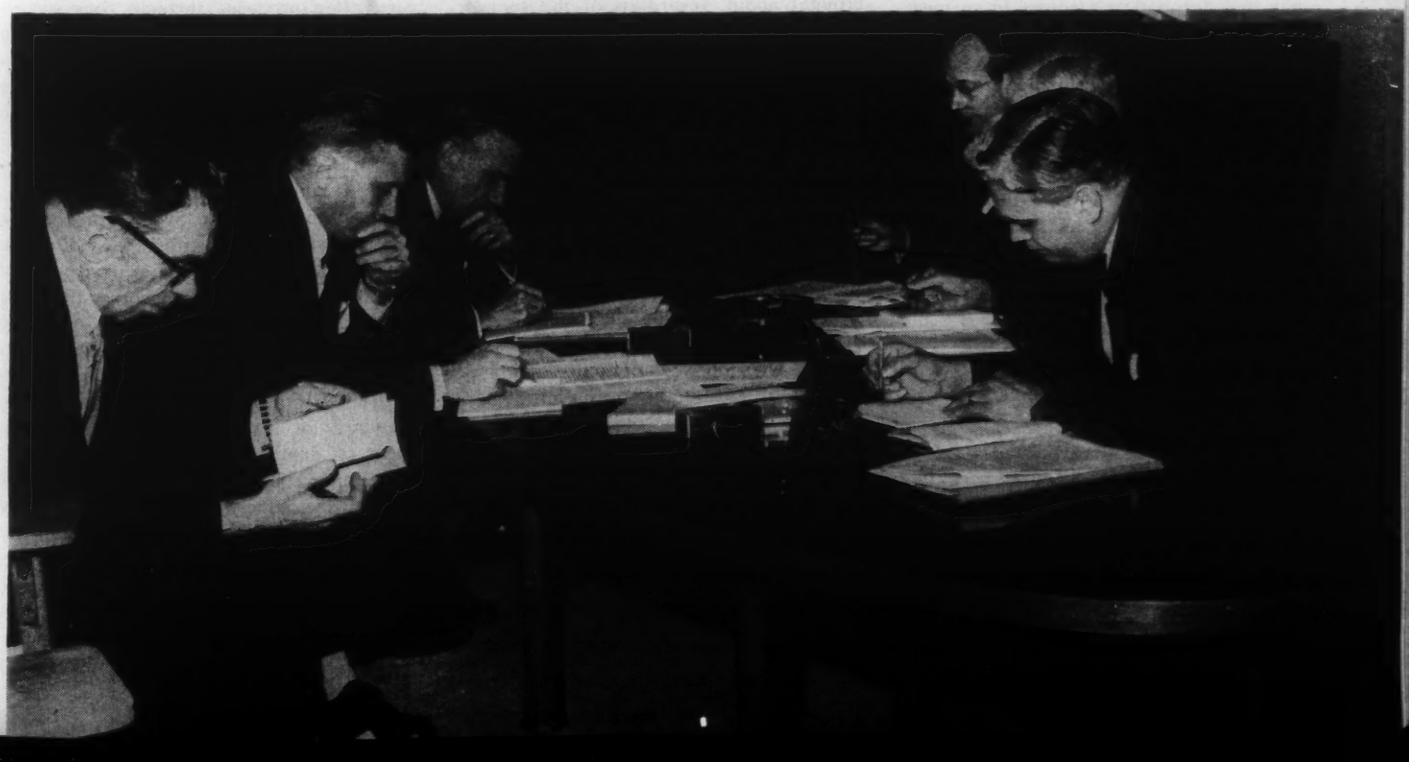
Labor's educational programme duplicates portions of the employers' curriculum but penetrates to a deeper layer and, of necessity, is more elementary. Two labor-union colleges are in operation and the union of "salaried workers" supports a third. Their primary aim is to equip the more intelligent young workers for union leadership by a course of studies in mathematics, languages, philosophy, business management, sociology, and the history of the labor movement. A principal and two staff teachers are supplemented by a rotation of lecturers drawn from high schools and the unionist headquarters at Stockholm. On completing his course, the labor "graduate" returns to his former job and patiently awaits his nomination to a union secretaryship at the next election date. Those manifesting unusual aptitude may be sent at virtually no personal cost to *La Brévière*, a castle 47 miles from Paris, donated to the labor cause by a wealthy friend and used by students of many nationalities.

Now and then, as a mark of mutual goodwill, guest lecturers from the Swedish employers' college change places for the day with their opposite numbers of the labor school. Such events are sure to be greeted by "standing room only".

Not satisfied merely to recruit leaders for the labor cause, union initiative brought into being the Workers Educational Association. This comprises 28,000 study-groups of nearly 300,000 students, pursuing courses in music, economics, religion, philosophy, and business management—frankly an effort to engage the younger workers in systematic study habits and raise the cultural level of the working classes. Local schools and recreation halls are used as classrooms and the teaching personnel of municipal schools furnishes part-time instruction and sets examination papers.

For those obliged to study at home, a correspondence school, aided by public funds, has a year-round enlistment of 100,000 pupils and, in relation to population, is the largest in the world. Originally an offshoot of the Cooperative Movement in Sweden, these "study-by-post" courses have spread to "white collar" workers, young farmers and fishermen, and other groups caught in the new enthusiasm for bigger helpings of education. They delve into civics, foreign languages, economics, and the technique of organization. When pupils qualify for secondary school standing, 35 courses become optional, with free access to 365 study texts covering history, physics, biology, math-

A study group for executives, in industrial psychology and human relations, struggles with its homework.



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Some Swedish corporations draw into their employ upwards of 300 boys at 15 years of age, giving them school and workshop training in equal daily portions. The lads are well paid, comfortably housed, and are encouraged to maintain their educational climb through day and night schools to prepare them for university entrance. Those reaching that point may look forward to a course in engineering aided by scholarships from company sources to cover living expenses. Tuition fees have been abolished even at the specialized institutes of the university grade so that, with due application, any qualified apprentice may proceed to his degree and be assured of re-employment at a professional salary.

Even the production lines of the larger factories, geared to time-and-motion schedules, have adopted a system of rotating their foremen to and from a company "college". The foreman already has mastered his technical craft but often has a lot to learn in "getting on with people". For three weeks, in rural isolation, he will do his daily lessons in human relations, demonstrate his acquired skills before his classmates, and finally return to his job a more discreet and amiable supervisor.

To Canadian observers, the zealous promotion of educational facilities by Swedish labor unions and corporations may seem to have no purpose that a government could not serve with equal effectiveness. In many respects, the facilities provided by these non-government agencies have to do with adult education and with young people whose schooling ceased at an early stage. Unionists, employers, and government leaders agree that whatever upgrading of public intelligence can be brought about, regardless of the sponsorship, will ensure a more dependable social framework. Both labor and management share the conviction that higher wages and shorter hours must come about through technological advances in industry and that a better-educated work-force must be at hand to cope with new and unfamiliar processes. The employer group, in turn, does not question that management skills need constant rejuvenation and that executive officers must keep pace with production techniques and the vagaries of employee relations.

How tenacious is the impulse in younger people to "earn more by learning more" may be illustrated from the writer's experience with Swedish woods workers. Although most professional forest engineers are trained in the University of Stockholm, many hundreds of technical assistants, called "Rangers", receive a one-year resident course in district ranger schools. Most of the applicants are sons of woodcutters and are already employed in bush work. Since the entrance examinations are set at a relatively high level, many of the aspirants are "plowed under". As if this verdict carried no discouragement, the plucked students in surprising numbers return to their woods jobs and, by intensifying their study periods, return a year later for a new assault upon the Ranger School examiners. This process very often proceeds through four successive defeats before the lad's determination attains its reward. Henceforth, he is a man on his way to a diploma and some day may be addressed, after the Swedish fashion, as "Mr. Mechanician Johanssen" or "Mr. Acting Supervisor"—a way they have of saluting erudition at all levels.

As more and more Swedes turn to the schoolmaster as the most trusted emancipator of the working-class, the appeal of Communist propaganda becomes the more insipid. Canadian visitors are quick to note the general contempt for a neighboring political system which, after decades of trial, is far outmatched by the Swedish standard of living and Swedish enjoyment of democratic freedoms. "We don't talk much about Communists", says Arne Geijer, the widely-respected President of the 1,400,000-member Confederation of Trade Unions. "We have completely contrary opinions on how our society should be built up".

At Marx's tomb: "A gesture to the old gods".

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by Maxwell Cohen

ONLY A FEW MONTHS ago the western world was terrified at the prospect of a showdown over Berlin. So rapid are the changes rung in international politics today that instead of terror there is now titillation. The thought of Mr. Khrushchev coming to Washington and of the President going to Moscow has left us almost breathless with incredulity.

There were some very odd things about the decision which led to Mr. Eisenhower's sudden invitation which has brought Mr. Khrushchev to this continent. For a start, that invitation must have taken several weeks to work out. It looks, therefore, as if Mr. Nixon were playing games with words when he expressed merely the desirability of such a visit at the very moment when the invitation was already at the Kremlin. Similarly the frustrating minuet in Geneva at the Foreign Ministers Conference was reaching its meaningless finale with the disharmonics of disagreement as the final notes at the very moment when trumpets were being rehearsed in Washington and Moscow announcing the visits.

The truth is, of course, that Mr. Khrushchev had been angling for the invitation for a very long time and it was only Mr. Dulles' policy of "no visits" and the President's great faith in his Secretary that made such a spectacular move unlikely while Dulles was in office. With his passing there departed a hard bargainer whom we now miss sorely across the negotiating tables but whose mind and personality might have led us to neglect valuable opportunities which at the very least would have provided for the education of our enemies if little else. Indeed, the whole question of our relations with the Soviets, brought to a head by their demands over Berlin, have reached a kind of stalemate where there are approximately six major problems that need urgent, high-level attention.

These problems are Berlin and the future of Germany; disarmament in general; the cessation of nuclear tests and inspection; the prevention of surprise attack; the introduction into the United Nations of a new impediment to the operation of the Assembly almost as difficult for the Assembly as the veto has become for the Security Council, namely, the Soviet demand for Communist parity in representation, on all study or field committees, with the non-Communist world; and, finally, of course, the general question of United States and NATO bases ringing the Soviet Union from Britain to Japan.

The difficulties in East-West relations have been compounded by the powerful and unexpected advances of the Soviet Union in missile science and technology and the clear evidence that some kind of fresh balance of military strength has been struck with a slight technical edge in some phases in favor of the U.S.S.R. with others still advantageous to the West. Diplomacy was bound to reflect this balance. But there were other elements that have now entered into the reconstruction of Soviet-Western relations and into international politics as a whole. Among these are the increasing prosperity of the Soviet Union itself and the rise to preeminence of a new Soviet elite, deeply committed to its system but anxious to preserve the material gains of which as managers of the system they are the chief beneficiaries.

Indeed, amongst the Soviet leaders there appears to have emerged a managerial, as opposed to an ideological, standard of political orientation which, in the end, may tend to curb the excesses of purely ideological interpretations of social and political phenomena. This makes it more possible for East and West at least to talk; for the cliches of Marxist-Leninist theory and language now intrude only as

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Did Foster Dulles worry that . . .

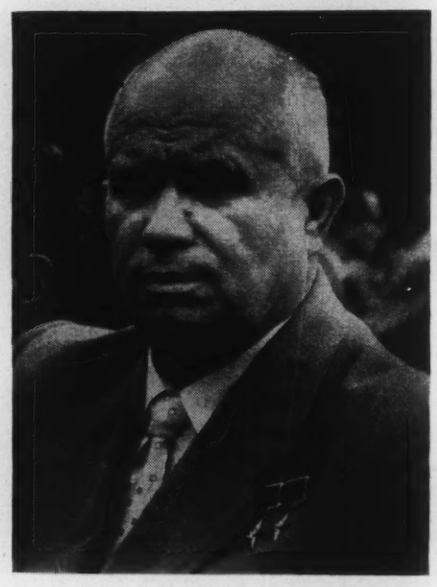
a gesture to the old gods rather than as a controlling factor in the behavior of the leaders.

This important change in the character and role of ideology seems to have its most conspicuous expression in two manifestations, one personal and the other theoretical. Personally, it is most apparent in the rise to supremacy of Khrushchev himself who, by any test, seems to be a flexible, practical leader. While given to the usual fundamental ideological commitments of any Soviet leader, nevertheless he seems to be without the taint of fanaticism that was so characteristic of the first and second generation of Bolsheviks (up to the death of Stalin and down to the revelations made by Khrushchev at the Twentieth Congress). This does not mean that Khrushchev is any less a Communist or has any less faith in the ultimate victory of his system over the social orders of the rest of mankind. Rather, it signifies a willingness to wait, to not force the pace of revolution by a resort to arms, and to ease the terror and the tensions that mark the changes in economic and social development within the USSR itself.

This ideological manifestation is surely as important as the personality of Khrushchev as leader. For the Soviets have now concluded that co-existence is possible and desirable between the "capitalist" and "socialist" worlds. Since socialism and capitalism are "a fact" and since socialism is no longer a weak encircled order but rather a great agglomeration of peoples to the number of one billion, Communist theory can, therefore, take account of the phenomena and can conclude, as it recently has done, that a collision or war between the socialist and capitalist orders is not inevitable. This marks a very considerable advance over the situation of a few years ago when such a conclusion would have run counter to Leninist doctrine.

Of course, the reassertion of the doctrine of inevitable war or collision could easily emerge from a worsening of the relations between East and West if, for example, negotiations in the future were to be as fruitless as they have been within recent months. But in the meantime this doctrinal change is important and usable. For it has two effects: first it indicates the nature of the working assumptions emerging either unconsciously or through deliberate debate within the Soviet hierarchy; and, second, it tends to become a norm to guide the thinking of leaders for a considerable time and may—like many doctrines—even outlive the factual situation which gave rise to it. So that it would be possible to have a doctrine that war is not inevitable between the two systems even if the situation between the two orders *were* to deteriorate. Such a doctrine would have valuable preventative results for as long as its momentum lasted.

Mr. K., therefore, comes to town against



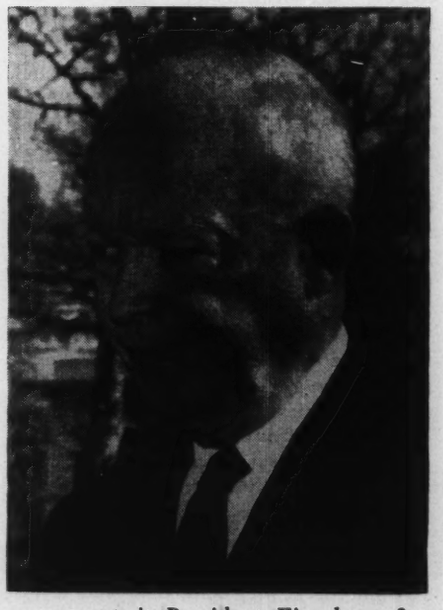
. . . the wily Khrushchev might . . .

the background of these important changes, doctrinal and personal, in Soviet life. But other changes of equal or greater importance have taken place in the world as a whole. And these, too, must have some effect on the thinking of the two leaders as they sit down to the conference table. A massive reconstruction of world politics and inter-state economic organization now seems to be in the making. We are moving into the period of large economic aggregations with important political consequences flowing therefrom. We are witnessing the emergence of numerous African states whose very presence changes the numerical proportions that heretofore governed the balances in international diplomacy.

The brown and black peoples of Africa come fullblown to the world stage while yet in their own political infancy. They are vulnerable to doctrine and volatile in decisions. They are tempted also to emulate two conflicting trends in the present social changes of our time: one is the persistence of nationalism as a dominant emotional drive in the organization of energies of new peoples—with all its separatist effects on international relations; the other is the search for economic and political unities represented brilliantly by the Community of Six and more thinly by OEEC, by the proposed Outer Seven, and by the newly suggested trading areas for Latin America, the Caribbean, the United States and Canada, the Atlantic Community and others.

It is not without reason that the Soviets fear the economic union of the NATO community—though still very much in the future—almost as strongly as they do the political and the military association. For penetration by ideology or by trade becomes more difficult the greater the area of integration wherein the penetration is sought. And, moreover, these areas may form new political groupings separated both from the satellites on the one side and the United States and its allies on the other.

Finally, the visit takes place when Soviet concern for the future of its relations with Communist China remains one of the greatest of its unresolved difficulties. On the surface these relations are not only friendly but come within the brotherhood of international Communism, if not under the fatherhood of the Soviet Union. Yet the spectacle of six hundred million Chinese pressing forward toward industrialization (with ideologies that tend to emphasize certain Stalinist concepts now considered obsolete by the present Soviet leadership), must be disturbing to the practical-minded Khrushchev. The number of outstanding political and territorial issues between the USSR and Communist China must be considerable if we only knew enough about the details of their relations. But one can assume that the



. . . outwit President Eisenhower?

Soviet-Chinese frontier, the industrial power of Manchuria, the respective influences of both states on Outer and Inner Mongolia—all of these matters must be already chronic irritations. Indeed the Russians must be almost as deeply fearful as we are of what the driving Chinese may mean not only for the Eurasian continent but for mankind.

And so when the Soviet Premier is met at Washington airport and is taken to Blair House—itself an unimaginable idea a few years or even a few months ago—his "informal" discussions with Mr. Eisenhower must overcome ideological and semantic differences on one level; as well as the suspicion of two great and competing military powers on the other, each conscious that it has a global role to play with Allies and dependents watching every lead. Undoubtedly the President, by first going to London, Paris and Bonn has insured against some misunderstanding among the Big Three. But that insurance cannot last very long. Face-to-face meetings are bound to change the nuances of judgement with which the American President and the Soviet Premier will thereafter approach their respective debates and disputes.

This means that there may be quite serious dangers ahead for the Atlantic Alliance if Mr. Khrushchev believes certain commitments are made as a result of these most informal discussions and uses his propaganda to force Mr. Eisenhower to either admit or deny such arrangements. In reality there can be no such thing as an "informal" discussion between leaders of the two most powerful states of our times whose allies and friends are likely to have to follow their leads in any great showdown.

The talks will be against a background of growing independence.

What then can we expect of this visit? Most important is the education of Mr. Khrushchev himself. The antique ideology which underlies his working assumptions about the "capitalist" United States cannot be re-fashioned by a fortnight in America. But he can be made to see that a western industrial society of immense proportions has become as welfare-minded as almost any socialist could have conceived in the formative years of Marxist ideology. This "affluent society", despite slums and some unemployment and the continuing Negro problem, remains one of the great achievements of human organization. More people live more comfortably, under conditions of greater personal freedom to better themselves, than has ever been the case with similar numbers at any time in human society.

If Mr. Khrushchev can get something of the flavor of the immense social capital that America represents, something over and beyond its mere technology, the trip will have been more than worth the nervous energy it demands, the fears it engenders and even the absence of complete diplomatic results. One can only hope that those in charge of his itinerary will have the imagination to show him aspects of American life which go beyond gadgets and somehow touch the hearts of free communities.

Whatever the results may be, as Mr. K. and President Eisenhower sit down, they must realise that no two men in peacetime have had graver responsibilities or greater opportunities.

With the driving Chinese the Soviets have plenty of problems.

Festival Report:

Music at Stratford and Vancouver

by Graham George

THE BEST THING about the music festival at Stratford in 1959 grew from an idea for which Louis Applebaum, the director of the music festival, was responsible, and for which he should be congratulated.

Mr. Applebaum's idea was that experienced musicians should be brought together under conditions in which they could slough off the exasperations of daily music-making under present-day conditions, and could rediscover the ideals and the joy with which they began their careers. This in the first place was a courageous idea to put forward, in that it was almost certain to be received with scepticism at the least, and very likely ridicule. Most of the men who took part in it will admit that they came to it with some degree of reserve, bringing their golf-clubs and assorted sporting equipment with them, intending to play their contracted rehearsals and concerts, do enough at the "workshop", as it came to be called, not to feel embarrassed, and for the rest—well, it's summertime, and a man needs a holiday.

All parties are agreed that, the first day, there was some golf, some fishing, some shooting. The second day, the sporting goods disappeared and everybody knuckled down, under the guidance of Oscar Shumsky (violin) and Leonard Rose (cello), to a self-imposed discipline of hard work and an experience of spiritual rejuvenation which probably few of them would have believed possible.

Each man was asked to bring his complete chamber music library, and a list of some 250 works was compiled so that the groups into which the orchestra broke itself up could make their choice. For example, a woodwind quintet came into existence and—typically for the whole workshop—rehearsed three hours a day (from two to six hours, a string man said for his group), read through some fifteen works, picked three and got them ready for performance. But the wind men didn't stop there: they broke up even further to play with string groups; and discussions or even rehearsals of all this material would be as likely as not to start after a performance of *Orpheus in the Underworld* and go on half the night.

So much for the workshop—though much more could be said, and should, if space allowed.

As to what happened publicly at Stratford: for two weeks there were seventeen performances of Offenbach's destructive witticism on the story of Orpheus and Eurydice, entitled *Orpheus in the Underworld,* and then two weeks of concerts, one week of which is reviewed below.

Orpheus can be dismissed at once as an outrageous success. It was an excellent choice for the purpose of the festival, and although the English book by Robert Fulford and James Knight left much to be desired, the cast headed by Martial Singher as Jupiter, Irene Jordan as Eurydice, and John McCollum as Orpheus, was so good, the orchestra under Mr. Applebaum so good, and the direction by Tom Brown so good that one was aware only of a dull textual ache rather than much actual pain. It is said that at the final performance the can-can stopped the show, and one can well believe it.

Oscar Shumsky: Superb in private.

On Tuesday and Thursday of the week after *Orpheus* closed, the strings of the National Festival Orchestra, directed by Alexander Brott, gave a concert containing plenty of pleasure, but most curiously designed. It started with a concerto for oboe and strings by Handel, the solo part played by Robert Bloom. The beauty of Mr. Bloom's tone and the sensitivity of his phrasing are well known, and they were both as evident as ever in this simple and attractive work.

As soon as it was finished there was strenuous activity on stage as all the orchestra stands but four were moved off and a piano moved on. The Dvorak A major Piano Quintet which followed has the sweetness as well as the strength characteristic of Dvorak, and it was excellently played by Oscar Shumsky and Leonard Rose, Hyman Goodman, Stephen Kondaks, and Clandio Arrau; but one

"Orpheus in the Underworld" scored an "outrageous success", was well chosen.

couldn't help regretting that it had to be heard under conditions which made it so obvious that were making the most of the available soloists. The orchestra's paraphernalia having been put back during the intermission, Julius Baker gave the first public demonstration at Stratford of his astonishing virtuosity and musicianship in the Telemann A minor Suite for flute and strings; Mr. Bloom played his own *Requiem* — a moving and finely-structured work for oboe and strings; and Mr. Brott conducted a new work of his for string orchestra: *Three Astral Visions.*

This made a very good impression indeed. Mr. Brott has evidently conceived a great fondness for Bartok, on whose *Divertimento for Strings* this work is quite frankly based; but the *Visions* are no mere imitations—they are extremely capably written movements rich in content. At first hearing, this reviewer is inclined to go overboard and call the *Three Astral Visions* the most imaginative and best-written work produced by this generation of Canadian composers.

The concert of chamber music which took place on Saturday afternoon was musically the most satisfactorily organized of all the instrumental concerts during the week. It started with the Mozart Quartet for Oboe and Strings (Robert Bloom, with Morry Kernerman, Stanley Soloman, and Isaac Mamott). This is a charming work and was charmingly played, the only serious objection being, as was hinted above, that throughout that week—though things in this respect were better the following week—Mr. Bloom was given no real chance to "strut his stuff". There is no evidence that he wanted to (he has done it often enough in his life) but, since one doesn't hear oboe tone and musicality like this very often, *we* wanted him to.

After this Mr. Baker came on and stole the whole show with Poulenc's new Sonata for Flute and Piano. Mr. Baker, who was perhaps less interested in and less committed to the "workshop" than Messrs. Shumsky, Rose and Bloom, showed in this contemporary work as clearly as he had in the previous day's baroque piece the eminence of his position among present-day flutists. Other flutists have been heard to say that he is the greatest in the world, and it may well be. In this performance he was admirably accompanied by Carol Pack.

Five woodwinds played Hindemith's readily-approachable *Kleine Kammermusik,* and finally Oscar Shumsky and Leonard Rose gave a fine performance of the large-scale, impassioned, impressive and slightly too long Kodaly duo for violin and cello.

At the evening concert on Saturday, the Music Festival made an unexpected addition to the Shakespearian Festival by performing a comedy of errors with a game of musical chairs going on round the conductor's stand. Every work performed seemed to have somebody of importance doing something that either nature or experience had failed to fit him for, and this was all the more a pity in that the err-ers were men of high distinction in those areas for which they *are* fitted.

Oscar Shumsky is held a great violinist by violinists, and there is no need to doubt that they are right. Yet, from what was heard at Stratford, there seems equally no doubt that he is one of those not-unknown cases of a performer superb in private and inexplicably of lesser stature in the ceremony of public performance. This is not merely one man's opinion. It is supported by the testimony of a violinist at Stratford who obviously worships him and was palpably moved as he admitted the strange, undeniable fact. Mr. Shumsky had already proved his great talents in the workshop already described. But in this concert he was asked to conduct a Haydn symphony and Tchaikowsky's *Rococo Variations*—a task which, apart from the mere mechanics, his talent or

Pete Seeger: Singing out of his hand.

experience does not fit him for—and to play Mozart's A major Violin Concerto, which the reviewer is willing to believe—having been told it—that he plays like an angel to a circle of friends, but which in public performance, through this strange alchemy, he does not succeed in.

Similarly Leonard Rose, whose first few notes in the Tchaikowsky variations brought everything masterfully back from Cloud-Cuckoo-Land to musical reality, was required to conduct the Mozart concerto for his friend Mr. Shumsky to play. Mr. Rose is a better conductor than Mr. Shumsky because at least he stands still, but it seemed little short of a disaster that this superb cellist should be required, or even allowed, to engage publicly in a musical activity in which he is so much less accomplished. The esteem in which both these men are held by the instrumentalists to whom they have been so great a stimulus was evident from the prolonged, hand-clapping applause that the orchestra accorded both of them, yet these performances testified vividly to the fact that, once the conductor-to-orchestra relationship is established, the orchestra *can not* play beyond a certain point of mere efficiency unless the conductor leads them to it. It was beyond doubt that these men would have given Mr. Shumsky and Mr. Rose the performances of their lives had it been possible. But an orchestra is a creature with a life of its own, and needs of its own, different from those of its individual members. They could not, and did not.

The concert concluded with Claudio Arrau and the orchestra playing Weber's *Konzertstueck,* Mr. Shumsky conducting. This is far from a great work, but it enabled Mr. Arrau to demonstrate his prodigious dexterity. A player of dazzling technique, ample physical strength, and limited powers of poetic imagination, he had earlier in the week played a programme of works tending towards a monotony of style which only a great master of tonal poetry could have kept alive. Mr. Arrau, doing everything right in his mechanic's catalogue and everything wrong in the poetic book, shot it dead.

On the other hand Pete Seeger, the American folk-singer, has his tight-packed audience singing out of his hand within a few minutes, and provided one of the high spots of this year's public music at Stratford.

It remains only to complain—and a bitter complaint it is, given the stature of the musicians concerned—about the game of musical chairs previously referred to. It came about because first Mr. Shumsky conducted the Haydn and then moved over to play the Mozart concerto while Mr. Rose mounted the conductor's stand, after which Mr. Rose stepped down to play the Tchaikowsky while Mr. Shumsky, dodging neatly, made to the conductor's stand to direct it. Finally, Mr. Rose having been eliminated by failing to find a chair, Mr. Shumsky remained in triumph to conduct the Weber. Fine for amateur night in the church parlor, perhaps, but for one of the greatest living cellists and a musician of such great talent as Mr. Shumsky it was monstrous.

Orpheus in the Underworld apart, and allowing for some fine work here and there in the concerts, the public performances were not the high spots of Stratford's music. 1959's main contribution to Canadian music and a great contribution it was —lay in the "workshop". May it make many happy returns, and many happier musicians.

Vancouver's International Music Festival is a curious muddle. Music-making of the highest order rubs shoulders with amateurism; wonderful works are performed in buildings which destroy them;

The Montreal Bach Choir: At Vancouver a habit of dry staccato.

the letter of music is often more honored than the spirit; and everything that happens is greeted with "Bravo!" There is no question that the festival is potentially a good thing not only for Vancouver but for the west coast generally; but someone —presumably Nicholas Goldschmidt—is going to have to decide what it is that the festival is trying to do. Mr. Goldschmidt is so reluctant to discuss his problems that the well-wishing enquirer is apt to wonder whether he knows he has any, but he undoubtedly has.

The financial aspect of it would bear looking into, for although the week of August 3-8 had some large audiences it is admitted that attendance at the festival's productions has not fulfilled the highest hopes; but that would be a separate enquiry, and more interesting at the moment is the musical tally.

This reviewer attended eight performances in six days, and a summary of their quality looks like this:

Ernst Haefliger recital: Wrong place, potentially good
Gluck's *Orpheus*: Unsatisfactory, amateurish
Bruno Walter—Maria Stader: Excellent, despite flaws
Vancouver Chamber Orchestra: Promising, amateurish
Hungarian Quartet: Superb
Bruno Walter—Maria Stader: Excellent, despite flaws
Schiller's *Mary Stuart*: Superb
Montreal Bach Choir: Wrong place, still very good.

Thus two unsatisfactory because in the wrong place, two unsatisfactory by reason of amateurish qualities, two with flaws despite a basic quality of excellence, and two—one of them a play without music —beyond more than superficial criticism. Not a good enough record for a festival which wants to wax and grow strong, and those who wish it well—among whom the reviewer counts himself—will hope that the festival authorities recognize these facts and intend to do something about them.

There is no point in discussing Ernst Haefliger's recital in the Queen Elizabeth Theatre, because to present what is essentially a lieder recital in a hall seating 2800 people is a palpable absurdity. There are a few singers in the world who could pull it off as a *tour de force*, but Mr. Haefliger did not. We can therefore proceed to the opera which was presented in the same theatre the following evening.

The paradox of Gluck's *Orpheus and Eurydice* is that it is the easiest of operas for amateurs and a most difficult one for professionals: indeed an experienced conductor is quoted by Sir Donald Tovey as finding a performance of it more exhausting than the whole of Wagner's *Ring*. This extreme emotional demand is born of its very simplicity. The music "does" nothing — and yet everything — and the stage movement is, or ought to be, classically restrained; so that all depends on emotional and intellectual intensity.

What is needed on stage for it? You must have an Orpheus; you must have a Eurydice; you must have an experienced ballet. You must have—yes, you *must* have—a set designer, a costume designer and a choreographer all equipped with a sense of humor, so that they will know when they are being funny by mistake. For, like other strongly emotional situations, *Orpheus* hovers on the edge of parody from beginning to end.

Vancouver's production did not quite have an Orpheus. It remains questionable whether the part can be satisfactorily played by a woman (it was written for an alto *castrato*), and one of the wonders of the age is that none of our new-wrought counter-tenors has yet bagged so noble a quarry. Kerstin Meyer sang beautifully. But she is not physically statuesque enough for the part, and her gestures, though correctly conventionalised, are not for the most part convincingly so. Mary Costa was not quite Eurydice. Again, she sang beautifully, and, properly costumed, could probably have been adequate in physical aspect; but one thinks of Eurydice as intense, fine-drawn, capable of renunciatory passion; and Miss Costa's stage personality is none of these. Finally, the *corps de ballet* is young, willing, and so inexperienced that one wonders how anyone could have dreamed of doing *Orpheus* with it.

The huge terraced mountain which constituted the single set was ingenious in that it acted without protest as Eurydice's tomb, the descent into Hades, the very mouth of the inferno, and what you might call a "splintered-level" stage. Unfortunately its height and the multiplicity of its levels were so great as to make Amor absurd on his/her first entrance—a consummation the more to be avoided because it was Marguerite Gignac—and it gave Amor and Orpheus the appearance of chamois lightly skipping about the Alpine heights during the following recitatives.

The unforgivable things that happened to Miss Gignac lead us on naturally to the costumes, for she had been so attired as to look like a self-consciously pretty teen-ager at an important party. It seems likely that she was aware of her predicament—for which she was in no way responsible—since she looked understandably embarrassed.

The costuming of the female Blessed Spirits was satisfactory — long flowing garments on young female figures can hardly fail to be—but it seems that Blessed Male Spirits are forever encased in the foundation garment of a baseball uniform. The costume-designer — whether Donald Oenslager, Hanya Holm, or Mr. Malabar the programme does not specify — had really let himself go on the Furies, who

Schiller's "Mary Stuart" at Vancouver with Eva Le Gallienne as "Elizabeth".

were conscientiously fantastic. Presumably it was not by intention that Cerberus —all three heads of him—looked like a dear old monster in a Walt Disney show; nor that, when the orchestra bayed for him, he jumped as if a sudden noise in the dark had frightened him.

The choreography was, alas, disturbing throughout. There was much—much too much—movement, but little of it meaningful even for the two solo dancers, Maryann de Lichtenberg and Henry Kersh; and the *corps de ballet* had even less significant movements to make. However, movement provided the one moment in the performance by which the reviewer was touched: proving at least that he was not impenetrably morose. This was when Eurydice's hand was laid on that of Orpheus for him to lead her from the Elysian fields. Kerstin Meyer's sudden movement of anguished shock was authentic and, because authentic, touching.

The Norwegian conductor Oivin Fjeldstad, who is Musical Director of the Norwegian State Opera, took the orchestra competently and pitilessly through some of the tenderest music ever written; and the Swiss Walter Ducloux translated the opera into English-as-she-is-spoke, among whose high moments was Orpheus' stricken cry: "Gods! your command is inhuman", followed, after his look has killed Eurydice, by "What a frightful disaster!"

It seems to have occurred to no-one connected with the production that the artistic representation of intense passion is an affair of the mind: the myth dies hard that art can live by materials alone. Yet a standard of comparison is to hand. For Schiller's *Mary Stuart* is a work comparable in dramatic kind to that large area of *Orpheus* which lies between the festive pomp of its overture and the merry-making which follows the reappearance of Amor as *deus ex machina*. With Eva Le Gallienne as Elizabeth and Viveca Lindfors as Mary, in a beautiful translation by Jean Stock Goldstone and John Reich, the festival's performance of the play is so powerful as to leave the audience deeply aware of the sources of pity in our common humanity, to say nothing of leaving it incapacitated for ordinary conversation for some time afterward. This sort of intensity is a *sine quâ non* for a professional performance of *Orpheus*, in the literal sense that without it there is no need to perform the work at all.

After all this, and having already had to be critical of public music-making at Stratford, your reviewer was beginning to wonder whether he had lost his sunny nature and would spend the rest of his life grumbling and grouching. So that Bruno Walter's Mozart concert, which was played twice in the same week, was not only a memorable musical experience but a personal relief. Dr. Walter started with

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the C major "Linz" Symphony and finished with the E flat — the first of the last "big three". There was poetry in every measure of it and the poetry made certain deficiencies in the orchestral ensemble seem unimportant. This was good programme building.

Descriptions are dangerous; but we might try "the subtle gaiety" of the C major, and "the profound nobility" of the E flat — each an excellent foil for the other — and in between came Maria Stader. Miss Stader is charming, and she can sing. Admittedly at the first presentation of the concert it seemed that the faster and higher she went the less satisfactory the result, but at the second performance it was much better and on both occasions the best of it was very good indeed. Conversely the orchestral lack of ensemble which could be readily forgiven the first time seemed less tolerable the second.

Carrying on Dr. Walter's poetic level, but having no technical deficiencies to contend with, the Hungarian Quartet established the musical high point of the week. They played the second of Beethoven's so-called "Rasoumoffsky" quartets, Walter Piston's Quartet No. 1, and, with the addition of Vancouver's Smyth Humphries as second viola, Mozart's C major quintet. Since the classical works can only be dealt with in superlatives, and were superbly played, we leave them aside. The Piston quartet, new to the reviewer though written in 1933, made a good impression. Its middle movement, a lyrical tune to begin and end, with rather ominously intense fugal music in the middle, is the most obviously expressive, but the vigorous first movement and the fast-moving final one are equally clearly constructed despite their fairly high level of dissonance. As an extra pleasure to the audience when the programme was over the quartet played the fugue which closes the third of the Rasoumoffsky quartets.

Earlier in the day the Vancouver Chamber Orchestra, directed by Gregory Millar replacing Robert Craft, had played a Haydn Symphony and the complete music —a bit longish, without the ballet—of Stravinsky's 1920 Diaghilev ballet *Pulcinella,* based on music of Pergolesi. Mr. Millar is young, musically sensitive, and contents himself with conducting the score rather than the musicians. This comment is not made disparagingly. We have plenty of conductors who are expert with the orchestra and seem unaware of the music, and Mr. Millar's musical sensitivity encourages us to have hopes of him. He will, of course, have to take his courage in both hands and conduct the orchestra too. In the Stravinsky they really needed him.

George Little's Montreal Bach Choir finished the week's music with some very good singing which could not entirely suc-

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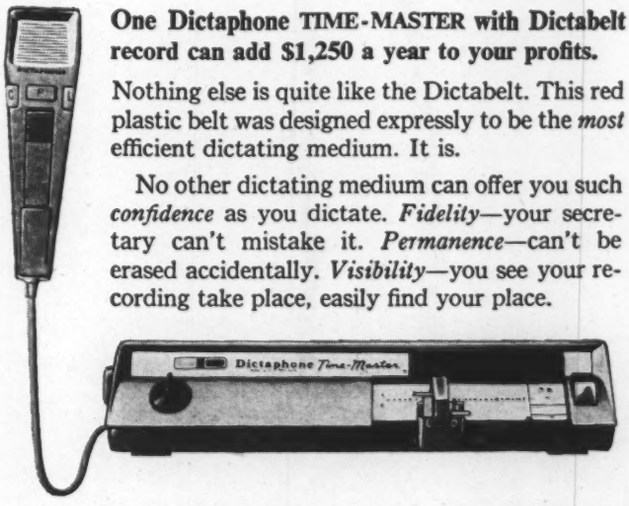

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ceed in the acoustic circumstances; some very good singing which did succeed; and one major work of a sort which they do not excel in. Of the first order were the motets and psalms from the Franco-Flemish Renaissance: works by Sweelinck, Mouton, Mauduit, Brumel and Lassus. These were written to be sung in large stone buildings with reverberation times of six to ten seconds and more; so that when they are performed in a hotel ballroom, even though its acoustics are relatively favourable to music, they fail to have anything like their full effect. The problem arises from the reasonable reluctance of churches to have their buildings used for recitals in which seats will be paid for; but it is doubtful whether, if you cannot sing such music under the right conditions, it is worth singing it at all.

The Montreal Bach Choir has a habit of subjecting its Bach to a dry staccato which might conceivably be satisfactory in a very resonant building but which in the ballroom of the Vancouver Hotel is not. Mr. Little is clearly a musical man, but, directing Bach, he creates the impression that he is trying to prove something: something theoretical or musicological perhaps—at any rate it detaches him from his own musicality. Without some such explanation it is difficult to understand how he could conduct the motet *Jesu, meine Freud* so unsympathetically—everything tending to be too fast, lacking both magnificence and tenderness. We come back again to the materials not being enough.

After the intermission they performed Stravinsky's Mass for Voices and Wind Instruments. The singing was very good, but Mr. Little is not noted for control of instruments and some of the low register intonation was sufficiently insecure to create an unfortunately thick effect for a surprising amount of the time. Despite this however the Mass constituted an important and welcome part of the programme.

Finally the choir sang four unaccompanied works by Canadian composers and Benjamin Britten's lighthearted *Ballad of Green Broom*. The Canadian works were all of excellent quality: Violet Archer's choral show-off piece *Proud Horses;* Jean Coulthard's more conventional *More Lovely Grows the Earth;* Robert Turner's splendid *Anyone lived in a pretty How Town* (though how all those capitals got into a poem by e. e. cummings is hard to imagine)—the music so good that one wonders how the same composer could have written, only this year, the cliché-ridden songs that Milla Andrew sang earlier in the week; and Kelsey Jones' imaginative *Two Songs of Experience*. This is the kind of music in which Mr. Little excels, and in it his choir showed where their reputation came from.

Chess

by D. M. LeDain

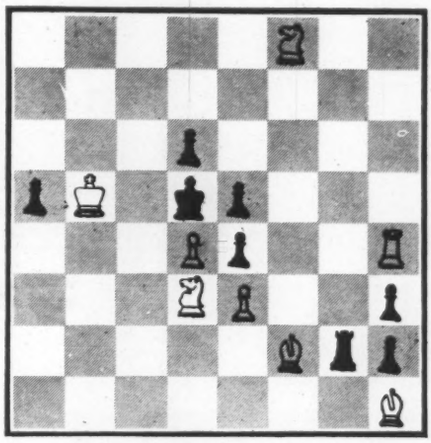
"MENTAL ACTIVITY instead of being an exhaustive process tending to shorten life is in the highest degree conducive to longevity. A normal brain should never be permitted to rest except during sleep. Everyone should have a hobby. What better than Chess?" (Dr. Em. Lasker).

The following game from the 1958 N.Y. State Championship won the brilliancy prize for Harold M. Phillips, 83 year old lawyer.

White: H. M. Phillips, Black: E. Epp. 1.P-K4, P-QB4; 2.P-KB4, Kt-QB3; 3.Kt-KB3, P-KKt3; 4.B-K2, B-Kt2; 5.P-B3, P-Q4; 6.P-Q3, P-K4; 7.Castles, PxBP; 8. PxP, QxP; 9.BxP, B-B4; 10.Kt-R3, Castles; 11.Kt-B4, Kt-B3; 12.Kt-K1, Q-K3; 13.Q-R4, QxB; 14.QxP!, Kt-Q4; 15.Q-R8ch, K-Q2; 16.QxPch, K-K1; 17.QxKtch, K-B1; 18.B-Q6ch, Kt-K2; 19.QxP, B-B3; 20.R-B3, B-Kt4; 21.BxKtch, BxB; 22.Q-K5, QxQ; 23.KtxQ, R-Q4; 24.P-Q4 and wins.

Solution of Problem No. 226 (Mansfield). Key, 1.Kt-Q5.

Problem No. 227, by F. Bennett (aged 91!), Australia.
White mates in two. (8 + 8)



Puzzler

by J. A. Hunter

"So NOW WE KNOW," chuckled Wes. "A real peach I caught you with last night, and don't try kidding me that you're her Uncle Jim."

"Me of all people," exclaimed Jim. "And at my age? If you really want to know, that was our teenage daughter Joan."

Wes laughed. "Some men have all the luck, but how old might the lady be?"

"Maybe you thought her older than she is," replied Jim. "Just get busy with that slide-rule of yours. I'm some years older than my wife, but the squares of her age and of mine add up to the cube of Joan's age."

Presumably Jim's young colleague did solve the problem. Anyway it's all old history, for he and Joan are now happily married. But that's just how it began!

How old was Joan then? (109)

Answer on Page 58.

Up To Our Tricks?

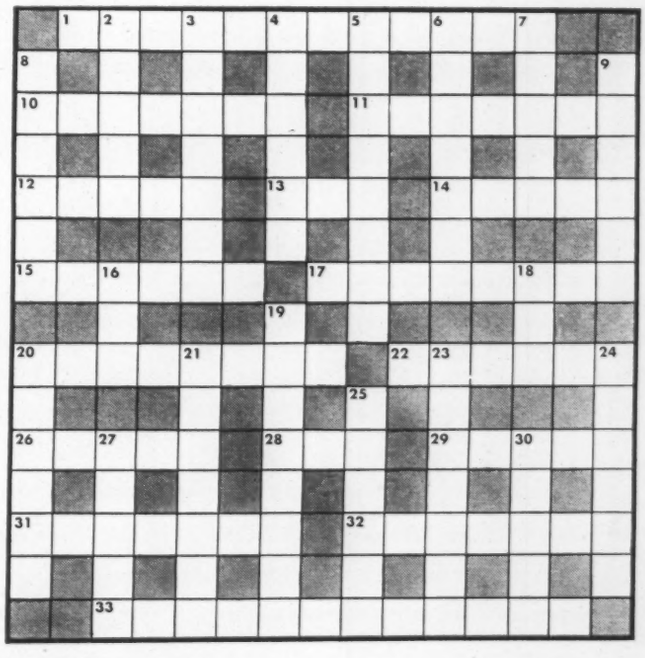
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1 Attractions of participating in the magician's tricks. (7-5)
10 See 24
11 Too many articles carrying it become a tax on the mailman, too. (7)
12 . . . . . short for Susan? Yes! (5)
13 See 24
14 One chosen from a selected number. (5)
15 No rock and roll for this boy friend. (6)
17 Acts the M.P.s are responsible for. (8)
20 Hat suitable for Albertan doctors in town. (8)
22 Alternative title for Ibsen's play? (6)
26 Silas Marner was miserable when not able to be one. (5)
28, 13, 28. Making doubly certain it's complete. (3-3-3)
29 Mail a poem to a witch? (5)
31 The nights of T. E. Lawrence? (7)
32 Sign of a red nose. (7)
33 Yet these flowers are not in evidence on Remembrance Day. (6-2-4)

DOWN

2 Free ones should be plentiful for those whose fingers are all thumbs. (5)
3 Lost by an inebriate. (7)
4 Where one takes sun as a change from wintry weather? (6)
5 Greed of the god of love? (8)
6 Spectre to esteem. (7)
7 Support made quite a difference to the author of 29. (5)
8 I swallow shellfish? On the contrary! (6)
9 They cause people to be called late. (6)
16 Joan of Arc met hers at the 7. (3)
18 Faced like Janus. (3)
19 Well I declare, it sounds of little weight. (8)
20 Not a flower, but one might say, "Honey, suckle". (6)
21 Erratic explorer. (7)
23 "A knight without armor in a savage land" to find a lad in pain. (7)
24, 13, 10 In this game there are adders at either end. (6,3,7)
25 Not still water, yet still water. (6)
27 Might this stick a composer when making notes on it? (5)
30 But he didn't die from embarrassment when Charlotte Corday saw him in his bath. (5)



Solution to last puzzle

ACROSS

1 The Vicar of Bray
9 Guarding
10 Remark
11 See 26
12 A Doll's House
14 Displease
15 Manse
19 Meaty
20 Appliance
23 Desecration
26, 11. Sunset
28 Object
29 Famished
30 White elephants

DOWN

2 Housewife
3 Verb
4 Children
5 Regales
6 Forest
7 Romeo
8 Yarns
13 Spit
16 Ajar
17 Succulent
18 Floor mop
21 Pitiful
22 Writhe
24 Elbow
25 Elemi
27 Asia (476)

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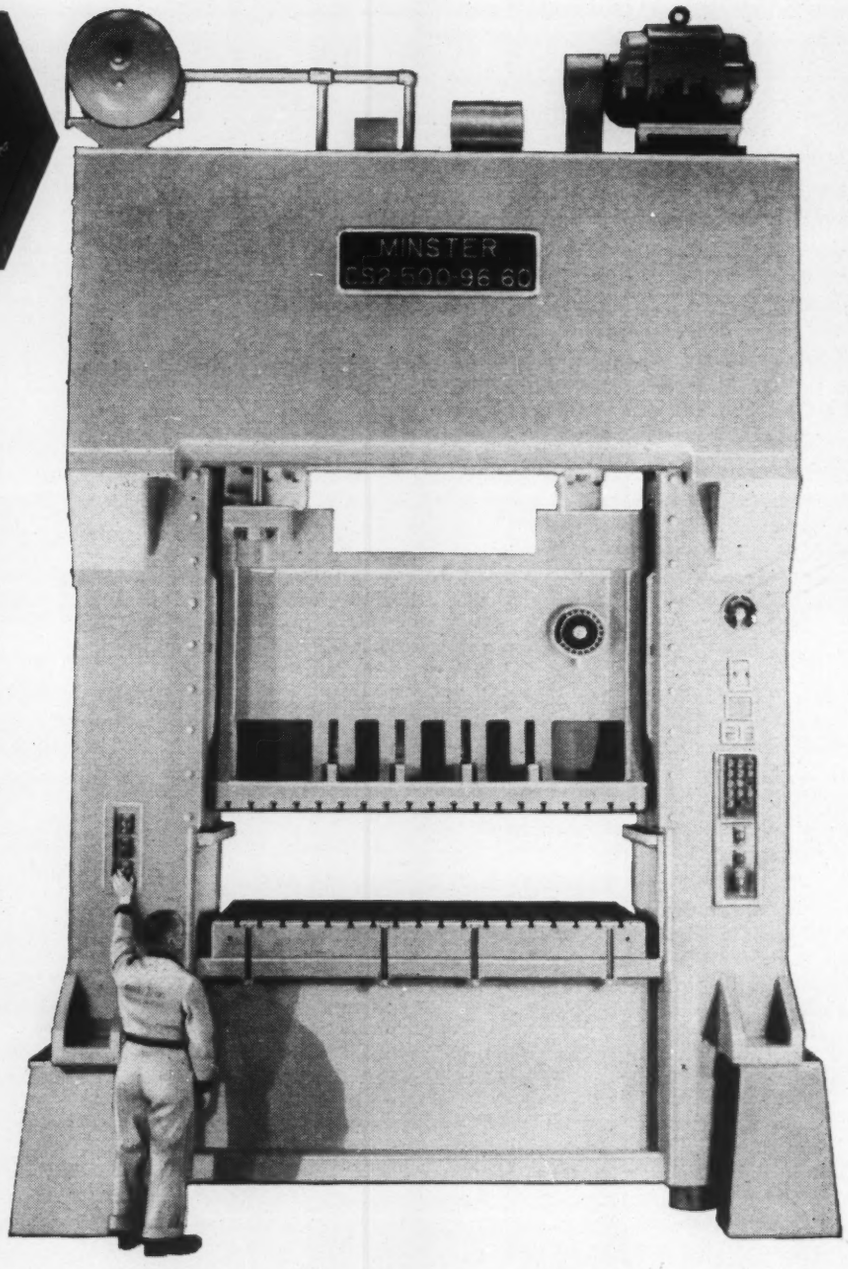

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Panoramic view over the spires of Edinburgh looking to the Pentland Hills, as seen from Castle Rock.

Scotland for the Canadian Visitor

by Lewis Roberts

THE SCOTS HAVE the grandest sense of humor in the world. It delights them to spread abroad the idea that they are mean and "canny", and then to proceed to open the eyes of their unsuspecting visitors with the warmth of their hospitality. There is nothing they enjoy so much as fostering a national reputation for dourness — and then greeting the new arrival with a genuine Scottish welcome, a memory he will cherish for the rest of his life.

Sometimes, it must be admitted, the joke wears rather thin, for the legends which the Scots love to spread about themselves stand little chance against the tales of returning travellers. Ask anyone who has been to Scotland what he remembers best about his visit, and it is an even chance that before he even mentions the grandeurs of Edinburgh and the beauty of the Highland lochs, he will start talking about the friendliness of the people. Secondly, it will be the fascination of Edinburgh.

At first glance — for example, when you emerge from one of the main railway stations and look around you—Edinburgh strikes you as a city which is obviously not averse to blowing its own trumpet. Princes Street, the Castle, the Art Galleries, Calton Hill, the spire of St. Giles— all the "sights" are ranged proudly before you for your admiration. Edinburgh, you conclude, is obviously an expert in the art of showing off.

But that is only a first impression. The main sights must be seen, of course, but after that comes the time when every visitor should start rummaging for himself. It is then that he will discover how many of Edinburgh's treasures and curiosities, far from being on show, are revealed only after a careful and intelligent search.

Edinburgh has the obvious attractions of of beauty, dignity and picturesqueness, but her more subtle charms are a blend of a host of smaller things — historic, romantic and mysterious. The Castle, for example, is so much an essential part of modern Edinburgh that you can easily forget that it was founded in remote antiquity. Almost every Scottish King from David I to the Jameses added to its defences.

It is not generally known that part of the Castle hill is legally Canadian territory. To enable newly-created baronets to assume the titles to their lands in the province of "New Scotland" without the bother of crossing the Atlantic to do so, Charles I declared the area to be a part of Nova Scotia.

Eastwards from the Castle run three consecutive thoroughfares — the Lawnmarket, High Street and Canongate — which together form the Royal Mile, linking the Castle with the Palace of Holyroodhouse. This is the heart of old Edinburgh, parts of it eight hundred years old, a place of tall narrow houses — veritable skyscrapers in their day — and mysterious courts or "wynds", almost every one of them closely linked with one of the great figures of Scottish history.

The glory of Princes Street is its gardens, and it is hard to realize that they are spread over what was once a refuse dump by the side of an evil-smelling loch. The loch has since been drained and the railway is there now. The most popular item in the Gardens is the Floral Clock, thirty feet in circumference, the design of which is changed annually.

No one would imagine that so well-known a structure as the Scott Monument

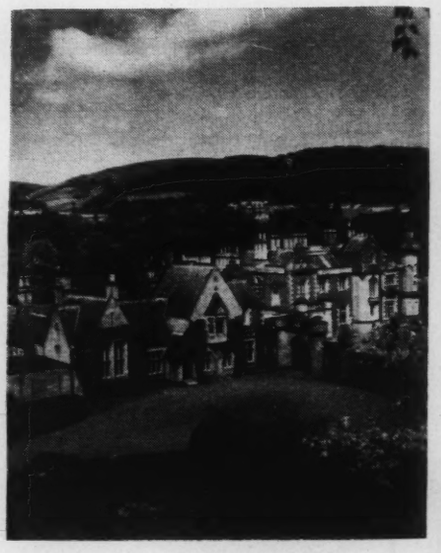
in Princes Street had any secrets to yield —and yet comparatively few visitors know that it contains a small museum of relics of the great novelist. Perhaps there is an excuse for this ignorance, however, for on the other side of the street are the shops, and when it comes to rummaging for treasures Edinburgh's shops are the most alluring of hunting grounds.

For sheer, unadulterated pleasure in shopping, go to Scotland, whether it be Edinburgh or Oban, Glasgow or Dundee, Aberdeen, Inverness or Perth. In Scottish shops it is almost impossible to lay hands on something which lacks quality.

There is quality in the fine linens of Dunfermline, in the Highland jewellery set with purely Scottish stones, in Leith glassware, also in shooting sticks, and the umbrellas, in the making of which the climate has allowed plenty of practice (even if they continue to call rain merely a mist) . . . and, as well, in the trays which are a part of the tradition of hospitality, in the restful chairs which are another facet of the same. Here the antique shops and old book shops are happily balanced by the modern stores which display the best of contemporary design.

Scotland attracts students from many parts of the world, including Canada.

Tobermory on the Isle of Mull is a beauty spot of the West Coast.



Abbotsford, near River Tweed, was the property of Sir Walter Scott.

Medical colleges at Edinburgh University are considered among the finest in the world. Other universities are at Glasgow, St. Andrews and Aberdeen. As an example of their interest for tourists, St. Andrews was founded in 1412 and, with the exception of Oxford and Cambridge, is the oldest university in Britain.

After seeing Edinburgh, the visitor often feels a compelling fascination about Skye and its sister isles which it is no use trying to explain in words. These islands of the west have some magic in them; and their enchantment, their unaccountable "pull", is felt as strongly on the brisk pavements of Edinburgh's Princes Street as when one stands spell-bound on the coast at Mallaig, while the sunset fades behind the jagged Cuillin Hills across the Sound of Sleat.

The Road to the Isles, properly so called, is one of those narrow, twisting (but reasonably well-surfaced) roads which lead the traveller through the impressive and sparsely inhabited country north of Fort William, between the Great Glen and the sea. But for most people today the Road may be said to begin at Edinburgh or Glasgow, for it is from one or other of those cities that the vast majority of visitors from overseas set out for a tour of Scotland. And those who are bound for the Isles start their journey with certain knowledge that they will have seen some of the finest things that Scotland has to show by the time that they, too, at last "behold the Hebrides".

Loch Rannoch in Perthshire, dominated by the graceful Peak of Schichallion.

Braemar Castle in Aberdeenshire is scene of the famous Highland games.

Among the many things for which the Scots have shown a special aptitude, cooking must be given a place of honor. It amounts almost to criminal negligence to go to Scotland and not indulge yourself in the luxury of sitting down to a meal with a man-size appetite. For nowhere else can you satisfy it quite as you can on Caledonian soil.

Perhaps the best meals to which to take your appetite in Scotland — as, for that matter, in the rest of Britain — are breakfast and tea.

Whoever designed the authentic and traditional Scottish breakfast should have been elected to the Royal Academy. For if ever there was an artist, he was one. Or perhaps this masterpiece of a meal was never designed — it just grew, one thing being added to another. If so, the foundation and starting point was undoubtedly porridge.

Whatever your interest Scotland caters for it. It is only necessary to glance at the programme of events to be held in Scotland during the spring, summer, and

Eilean Donan Castle, stronghold of the clan Mackenzie, recalls days of the bitter feuds.

The University of Glasgow, on Gilmorehill, was founded in 1450, now has 5,000 undergraduates.

autumn of 1960 to see how fully this claim is substantiated.

Love pageantry and spectacle? This will be provided in ample measure by the many Highland Games to be held at numerous centres between June and September. To mention only two of the most famous — the Braemar Royal Highland Gathering and the Argyllshire Gathering at Oban.

Looking for romance? Where better could you find it than in "the misty Isle of Skye"? And during Skye Week, held in May, thousands of Scots will return to the island along with many other visitors. There will be Highland Gatherings, visits to the many historic places and beauty spots, and in the evenings there will be *celidhs* — the traditional informal concerts of the Highlands and Islands.

Want excitement and spectacle? Then go to the Border country in June when the

Glamis Castle, seat of Earl of Strathmore, was the scene of Duncan's murder in Shakespeare's "Macbeth".

annual ceremonies of Riding the Marches take place. There you will find excitement and merry-making in plenty as the ancient customs are carried out in Hawick, Selkirk and other Border towns.

Drama and beauty? Then you should visit Pitlochry where, from May to September, the Pitlochry Festival Theatre — the Theatre Among the Hills—will present a repertory of six plays. This year, many thousands of visitors enjoyed the plays and delighted in the surrounding countryside which contains some of the finest scenery in Scotland.

Or does your interest focus on the Arts? Edinburgh, then, is your answer with its great International Festival of Music and Drama. In twelve years Scotland's capital city has become the Festival City of the world. Next year the 13th Festival promises to be as great an event as any of its predecessors.

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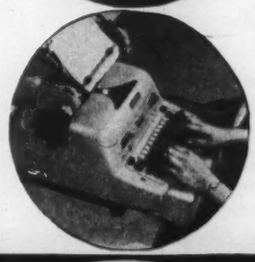

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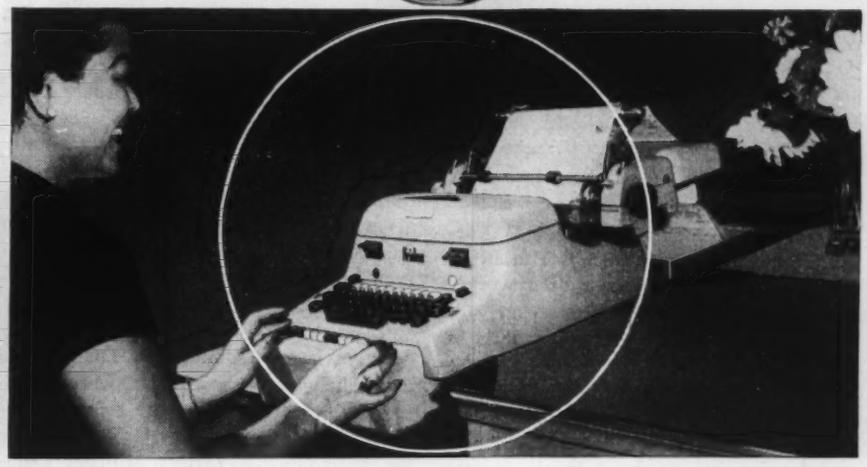

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Ottawa Letter:

Going John A. One Better: Old Next Year

by Edwin Copps

DURING ONE of his recent brief stopovers at his Ottawa office, Prime Minister John Diefenbaker finally got around to appointing two new members to his Cabinet. The Prime Minister's close personal friend, David James Walker, of Toronto Rosedale, (he was best man at Diefenbaker's marriage) was named Minister of Public Works. And Quebec's Joseph Pierre Sevigny, until now deputy speaker of the Commons, was appointed Associate Minister of National Defence, a post created by the former Liberal regime but left vacant since the Tories took over in 1957.

The Walker appointment was a deserved one. As a backbench MP, Lawyer Walker won attention as a hard worker in his constituency, an excellent debater in the House and a tireless prober in parliamentary committee rooms. It was Walker's energetic questioning during Public Accounts committee hearings last year that bared the scandalous waste and mismanagement of the Liberals in the building of the Government Printing Bureau in nearby Hull.

No one questioned Walker's competence but the appointment of yet another Toronto MP to the cabinet stirred up some grumbling that the Toronto area had cornered all the available Ontario portfolios in the Diefenbaker ministry. All five other Ontario ministers (Finance Minister Fleming, Transport Minister Hees, Citizenship Minister Fairclough, Labor Minister Starr, Health Minister Monteith) come from the environs of Toronto; the vast and populous areas of eastern, western and northern Ontario have no voice in the cabinet. Even the Tory *Ottawa Journal* was annoyed about the imbalance. "It seems odd to us, as it must to others," said the *Journal* "to see Ontario's six ministers all from one hive, sort of giving the impression that Toronto was a mighty mother of political giants, the rest of us political dwarfs."

Sevigny's promotion to cabinet rank had far less to recommend it than Walker's. A political novice, who was first elected to Parliament only last year, Sevigny seemed barely adequate in carrying out the light chores of the deputy speakership during the past session. Time and again, the whispered promptings and coaching of the House of Commons clerks saved him from serious procedural errors. Indeed, his conduct of the minor office tended to confirm the widespread belief in Ottawa that the sole reason the inexperienced Sevigny had been given the post in the first place was because he bore an honored name; his father is Quebec's Chief Justice Albert Sevigny who once served (for a year) in the cabinet of Tory Prime Minister Robert Borden.

Since his record as deputy speaker hardly earned him the promotion, Sevigny's politically-potent name had apparently propelled him up another rung, into the cabinet. And no sooner was he sworn in as a minister, than speculation began that Sevigny was being groomed for an even bigger role as Prime Minister Diefenbaker's chief French-speaking lieutenant.

There is little doubt that Diefenbaker desperately needs a strong Quebec representative in his cabinet. The four French-speaking ministers he appointed after the 1958 election (Mines Minister Comtois, Secretary of State Courtemanche, Solicitor-General Balcer and Defence Production Minister O'Hurley) are probably the weakest crew of ministers ever recruited from any province into a federal cabinet. Probably Minister O'Hurley is the best of the sad lot; at least he gives the impression of understanding his text when reading off a statement prepared by his staff. The others are hopeless, contributing nothing to the deliberations of Parliament and seldom, if ever, being able to answer even the simplest questions about their departments. So it is not expecting much of Sevigny to predict that he will outshine these dull rivals for the Quebec leadership in the Cabinet. But that easy accomplishment alone will not qualify him for the role of Georges Cartier, Earnest Lapointe, Louis St. Laurent and other great French-Canadian lieutenants that John Diefenbaker's predecessors managed to recruit to help them govern this bilingual nation.

There was one other aspect of these new cabinet appointments that struck many Ottawa observers. It was the prolonged delay by the Prime Minister before he finally decided on his choices for the vacant posts. As far back as May 12, 1958, Diefenbaker promised to appoint a new Quebec minister "at a very early date". That "early" decision took slightly more than 15 months. The other cabinet vacancy, filled by the Walker appointment, was created by the death of External Affairs Minister Sidney Smith in mid-March. Here Diefenbaker seemed to be acting with what for him was almost

"It's the end that baffles me!"

breathless speed; he took only five months to make up his mind.

Long waits of this kind are now being regarded in Ottawa as characteristic of the Diefenbaker government. Two other horrible examples of administrative lethargy cropped up recently. One was the announcement by the Board of Broadcast Governors that it will not decide until next year the franchises for private TV stations in major Canadian cities. Thus it will take approximately two years for the Tory-appointed BBG to carry out one of the prime functions for which it was set up back in November, 1958.

Another sign of governmental slow-footedness is the newly-created National Energy Board. The Tories laid plans for it soon after their first election in 1957 but did not get the legislation through until the past session and did not actually name the board members until last month. All along, however, Diefenbaker kept assuring the affected industries that, once established, the new Board would immediately begin cranking out decisions. Now the word is around that at least six months more will be needed to recruit staff. At that rate, the NEB may well set the most unenviable record of all the Diefenbaker enterprises to date — three full years between promises and fulfillment.

When a really fast top-level decision is needed in Ottawa nowadays, the government simply misses the bus. This was certainly the case recently when it was announced that Soviet Premier Khrushchev planned to visit the U.S. Most Canadians wanted the Soviet boss to stop off in this country, not because they felt any surge of hospitality toward him but as a mark of the Soviet Union's respect for Canada's importance and independence. Khrushchev himself appeared ready, going so far as to hint about an expected Canadian invitation during one of his rare press conferences in Moscow. If Canada had acted even at the normal half-speed of diplomatic communication, the invitation would undoubtedly have been accepted. But there was nearly a fortnight's delay at the Ottawa end. When the Soviet premier finally was sounded out, he naturally brushed off the bid on the grounds that he could not fit it into his schedule.

One veteran Ottawa observer has an interesting, if frivolous, explanation for Diefenbaker's delaying tactics. He says the habit stems from Diefenbaker's great admiration for the first Tory prime minister, Sir John A. Macdonald, the same motivation that prompts him to collect relics of Sir John's lifetime and to sprinkle his public speeches with Macdonald anecdotes. "Sir John was a great delayer too, and in his lifetime he was known as Old Tomorrow," this observer explains. "Diefenbaker is aiming to go him one better; he wants to be known as Old Next Year."

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The Lively Arts

by Mary Lowrey Ross

Starring the Seaway

"ROYAL RIVER", a National Film Board production and the first official account of the recent royal visit, turns out to be a fine interesting documentary, brilliant in summer-time technicolor and filled with good, assimilable information about the St. Lawrence Seaway.

Western audiences will probably feel slighted by the new film, since it opens with the royal arrival at Gaspé and closes with the public reception at the Lakehead. Even in the East, ultra-loyalists may resent the fact that the seaway gets top-billing with the royal visitors in supporting roles. However the producers appear to have felt that the royal tour had already been exhaustively covered by coast to coast television, while the Seaway itself, apart from the official opening, had been to some extent overlooked.

There were, to be sure, two programs, one Canadian and one American, devoted to the new St. Lawrence project, but these were rather hastily assembled for the official opening. The Seaway had to wait for the present occasion to get the full treatment, as power project, international channel, and one of the most beautiful scenic routes on the continent.

The official opening is of course included here, with President and Mrs. Eisenhower on hand, and so is the Chicago stopover, with Chicago's Mayor and Vice-President Nixon acting as hosts. (For American distribution the film will be entitled *Royal Voyage,* for obvious reasons.) To a large extent however *Royal River* is a spectacular survey, part travelogue, part industrial documentary, of one of the great projects of the present century. Only the super-sensitive are likely to take offence because the St. Lawrence Seaway in this case takes precedence over visiting royalty.

"I like the obvious," says the alcoholic pianist (Ray Walston) to Bing Crosby in *Say One for Me,* "and you're obvious. Obviously good."

Anyone who shares this particular taste will have a fine time at the latest Bing Crosby picture, since everybody in it is obvious, though not all are obviously good. The hero (Robert Wagner), proprietor of a third rate night-club, is obviously loose, his pianist is morosely and constantly tight, one of the girls in the chorus is an unwed mother, and the rest are clearly no better than they ought to be.

However, the heroine (Debbie Reynolds) is good as gold, and before the picture is over she and the Church are able to bring everybody into line. The pianist climbs reluctantly on the wagon, the unwed mother gets her baby baptized, and even the hero reaches a state of grace, under considerable pressure from Debbie and Father Crosby. The film winds up with a grand benefit Christmas performance on television, promoted by the good father, who has a secular passion for show business as well as some fine connections in the entertainment world.

At the Seaway opening: The project takes the precedence.

"The Swiss Watchmakers' Camera"

No. 4 (to be continued in the November 7 issue)

by Georges Caspari

ALPA Reflex 35 mm

Now talking of lenses... the curtain rises on "The Tragedy of the Sick Man of Photography", the man whose camera has only a single *fixed* lens.

I have given a star performance in this drama. Recently I made a tour of Washington in a bus that allowed the usual 15 minute stops for historic buildings. An exhausting experience! But how different it would have been with an ALPA * and its set of instantly interchangeable lenses. Instead of a frantic dash to frame Lincoln's colossal Tomb and still not miss the bus, I could have slipped a wide angle lens into my ALPA and had time for a quiet smoke. Again in New York, instead of my futile attempt to photograph the Statue of Liberty's head, I could have exchanged my wide angle for a telephoto lens and taken home a fine picture.

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Montreal, Aug. 26, 1959

S. C. SCADDING, *Secretary*

Bing Crosby and Debbie Reynolds.

As you can see, *Say One for Me* has practically everything, including Christmas and a new Christmas song—though the latter isn't likely to supplant Irving Berlin's "White Christmas". The Christmas touch seemed a little unseasonable on a hot August afternoon, but I have no doubt that *Say One for Me* will be right there where I left it when Christmas rolls round.

As I remember the original *Thirty-Nine Steps* it was one of the best of the early Hitchcock pictures, crammed with ingenuity and impelled by a drive and motion that completely disguised the sturdy hokum of the story. Robert Donat, who played the original role of Richard Hannay performed with a mixture of gravity and aplomb that somehow made valid both the seriousness of his self-imposed mission and his lightning escapes.

The Hannay part here is performed by Kenneth More, who plays it for laughs, skipping always three or four steps ahead of a pair of lumbering pursuers who could scarcely be trusted as dog-catchers for a municipal pound. The story has been brought up to date and the secret message that Hannay now sets himself to track down has to do with an intercontinental ballistic missile. None of the misadventures he meets with on the way are particularly disturbing however, for the sense of evil which Hitchcock was able to impose on even the most fraudulent situation is entirely lacking in the current romp.

Pork Chop Hill, a re-enactment of one of the more frightful incidents in the Korean War, appears to have been directed at two types of movie-goer — those who are excited by the lunatic violence of war and the more philosophical group that is moved and horrified by war's violent lunacy. The story, a strictly factual one, renders a terrible accounting, with most of the credits going to the men who fight the wars and little or none to the men who plan them. The lesson seems to be that the military mind has its reasons which reason can hardly hope to understand.

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Books

by John Gellner

Captain Ahab of Siberia

Pavel Nilin: "Grief, anger, chagrin".

TO HAVE BEEN suppressed in Moscow gives to a book today the literary status enjoyed in older times by works banned in Boston. This is a recent and rather encouraging phenomenon. For only a few years ago it was simply taken for granted that nobody in Russia could write a novel that strayed too far from the standard plot: "Girl loves boy. Boy loves tractor. They sing the praise of the latter. They get married and tend it lovingly ever after, to the greater glory of the fatherland". That people now believe an author in the Soviet Union can dare to write something which displeases the regime is in itself a sign that there have been changes in Russia, after all, with Stalin's death.

Comrade Venka was, without fanfare, serialized in the Russian literary magazine *Oktyabr;* later it also appeared in book form. As far as is known, it is being sold in Soviet bookstores even now that things have become tougher again in Russian cultural life. Consequently, Nilin's novel has failed to make a splash now that it has been published in the West. It is not likely to adorn the occasional tables of the "status seekers" in our midst. Yet it is a very remarkable piece of work. Over the famous but forbidding *Doctor Zhivago* it has the distinct advantage of making easy and captivating reading. It will thus be bought by fewer people, but perhaps really read by more.

If in one and the same year Nilin's novel was published in Russia but Pasternak's was not, it is not because *Comrade Venka* is a meek offering by an author adjusted to his surroundings. Quite the contrary: the central theme of Nilin's book is, in fact, an attack on one of the fundamental communist dogmas, that which derives from Karl Marx's famous dictum that "Individuals have no value as such except as members of the revolutionary class". For the idea of the priority of the state over the natural and legal rights of the citizen—a principle, incidentally, which was decisively defeated in continental Europe by Marx's contemporaries, the liberal intellectuals of the mid-19th Century—Communism substitutes the priority of the collective over the individual, the responsibility and, in a sense, the conscience of the social group over those of its members. To Nilin this is cruelty—and *Cruelty* is what he called his novel (it is rather a pity that in this English edition the title was changed to the feeble *Comrade Venka*). This cruelty, insensible, oppressive, ineluctable, crushes the hero of the novel, the young Communist Venka Malishev.

The story somehow reminds one of "Moby Dick", with Venka as Captain Ahab and Kosta Vorontsov, the bandit, as the white whale. It is really a very simple tale, simply told: Venka Malishev, not yet 20, is the head of the Secret Operations Division of the OGPU (the state police, now called MVD) in the little Siberian town of Dudari. The time is just after the victory of the Reds in the Civil War, when the countryside is still full of the remnants of the defeated White armies, desperate and implacable men who live—and, in fact, have no option but to live—by their guns. Vorontsov is the foremost of the "bandits" in the district—he calls himself "emperor of all the taiga"—and to catch him has become an obsession with Venka.

He goes after his goal with great bravery, but also with cunning based on a deep understanding of his adversary and of the people who form the "taiga empire". As nothing can be achieved by brute force, Venka patiently works on one of Vorontsov's fellow bandits, Lazar Baukin, until he makes him not betray Vorontsov —this, Venka senses, Baukin would never do—but defeat him. But after Baukin has delivered the "emperor", bound, into Venka's hands, the communist officialdom decides that it would be good for the cause to make it appear that the police captured Vorontsov, not the former counter-revolutionary and recent bandit, Baukin, even if it meant silencing the latter for good. Venka, unable to accept that an individual may at any time be sacrificed if this serves the interests of the collective, and seeing the work to which he had given everything defiled, commits suicide.

Stripped to its bare essentials, the story of the Soviet police officer who revolts against the communist creed could never have been published in Russia. Nilin had to use some of his hero's cunning to get across his message, but in a veiled enough form to elude the censor. Even the motives which drive Venka to suicide are made less clear-cut than they really are by the introduction of a rather inconsequential (and very superficially treated) love plot which ends in embarassment for Venka.

Another device of the author is to make from time to time a little bow toward Mecca, as when he inserts an aside about the "unheard-of difficulties and sufferings our whole people would have to live through before the lights of communism would begin to dawn on the far horizon of history". Sentences like these sound forced, to say the least, when they are interspersed in a tale which fairly cries out against the inhumanity of the Marxian creed, and in which the chief villain is the contemptible communist "apparatchik" Uselkov.

The character of Uzelkov, next to that of Venka himself, has clearly preoccupied Nilin most—in him he pictures the Communist opportunist, devoid of conscience and stony of heart, grandiloquent and mendacious, pushing yet weak. Against him stands Venka as the flame of youthful enthusiasm quenched in the end by a bucketful of dirty water, and Baukin, the traditional tragic figure of the man from Russia's tortured earth. Both enthusiasm and pure-hearted simplicity are the losers. But on closing the book, although the unworthy finish up by reaping the glory and Baukin clearly is doomed, one somehow gains the impression that evil purposes and shoddy deceit have not entirely triumphed either. They can not have triumphed if, as in the author, "grief,

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anger and chagrin" remain in the Russian people over what is being done to them through the destruction of their best.

Comrade Venka, by Pavel Nilin—pp. 246 —*Musson—$3.75.*

Those Weak Points

Great Comrades, by Max Eastman — pp 312 — *Ambassador — $5.75.*

A LIVELY ACCOUNT of a dozen famous figures with whom the writer maintained a sporadic and occasionally edgy friendship over many years. Though admittedly a hero-worshipper, Author Eastman scrupulously notes the weak points in his great contemporaries — Einstein's political misjudgments, Santayana's unbelieving Catholicism, the flinty dogmatism of Leon Trotsky; Bertrand Russell's occasional glibness and irresponsibility, Freud's infatuation with magical ideas, the "bad streak" in Ernest Hemingway (whose famous battle with the author in Scribner's office is here given full coverage.)

While the tone of *Great Comrades* is warm and candid, the author doesn't hesitate to give himself the benefit of the doubt in any encounter with his famous subjects. M.L.R.

For the Glory of God

The Caravels of Christ, by Gilbert Renault, translated by Richmond Hill — pp. 261, illustrated—*Nelson, Foster & Scott—$5.50.*

PORTUGAL TO-DAY is in a long eclipse of greatness. But there was a time when she was the most dynamic power of Europe; and her adventurous seamen held the place of honor in unrolling the map of the modern world.

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In some ways, despite his spacious theme, the author focuses through narrow glasses. The non-Christians are just "Infidels"; and that's that! Their cruelties are abominable; the equal cruelties of the Christians are palliated by excuse. Even the references to Columbus are consistently disparaging. In breadth of sympathy

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the author seems to be still living in the Fifteenth century.

His credulity is of the same order. Wistfully he reflects that if at a given opportunity Portugal had had at her disposal sufficient soldiers, seamen and priests the enterprise "would have resulted in the evangelization of India and China". Subsequent history seems not to have suggested any scepticism on that point.

The value of the book however lies not in the author's reflections upon the events but in the story itself. This he presents in its heroic proportions. The Caravels were indeed not only the caravels of the king but the Caravels of Christ. With all the limitations—which all men have—of their own times, the explorers were in part missionaries, and the missionaries became explorers. They sailed not only for the glory of Portugal but with intrepid sincerity for the glory of God.

ERNEST MARSHALL HOWSE

There's the Rub

Cricket In The Grass, by Kenneth de B. Codrington—pp 240—*British Book Service —$4.50.*

KENNETH CODRINGTON had his appendix removed at the age of 12. This was a traumatic experience, for it led to an arduous program of travelling over the English countryside with a young girl taking rubbings of mediaeval brasses. Such therapeutic exercise recollected in tranquility becomes too large a part of yet another Edwardian autobiography which might have been more interesting.

As a youngster in England for schooling, exiled from his parents in India, he was always on the move from an aunt to friends of the aunt, to friends of the family. Such exile was common in England before the Empire's sun set, and there is little in *Cricket in the Grass* to add to the already accepted accounts of it. L.S.

Queering the Pitch

Antoine, by Marie-Gisele Landes (Translated by Peter Green) — pp 160 — *S. J. Reginald Saunders — $2.75.*

MLLE LANDES is one of those Paris youngsters with a certain smile on her face. The smile is caused by her watching the antics of a middle aged man trying as hard to be young as she is to be middle aged. This curious exchange, according to the rules of the game can only take place in bed together.

When love begins to queer the pitch Ann tries to fob her Lothario off on an empty-headed blonde friend. The attempt ends in an unlooked-for reconciliation after the death from abortion of the empty-headed friend. Love, it seems, still finds a way, even in the Paris of Francoise Sagan. Though in ways that are dark and beds that are plain, the psuedo-Sagans are peculiar. L.S.

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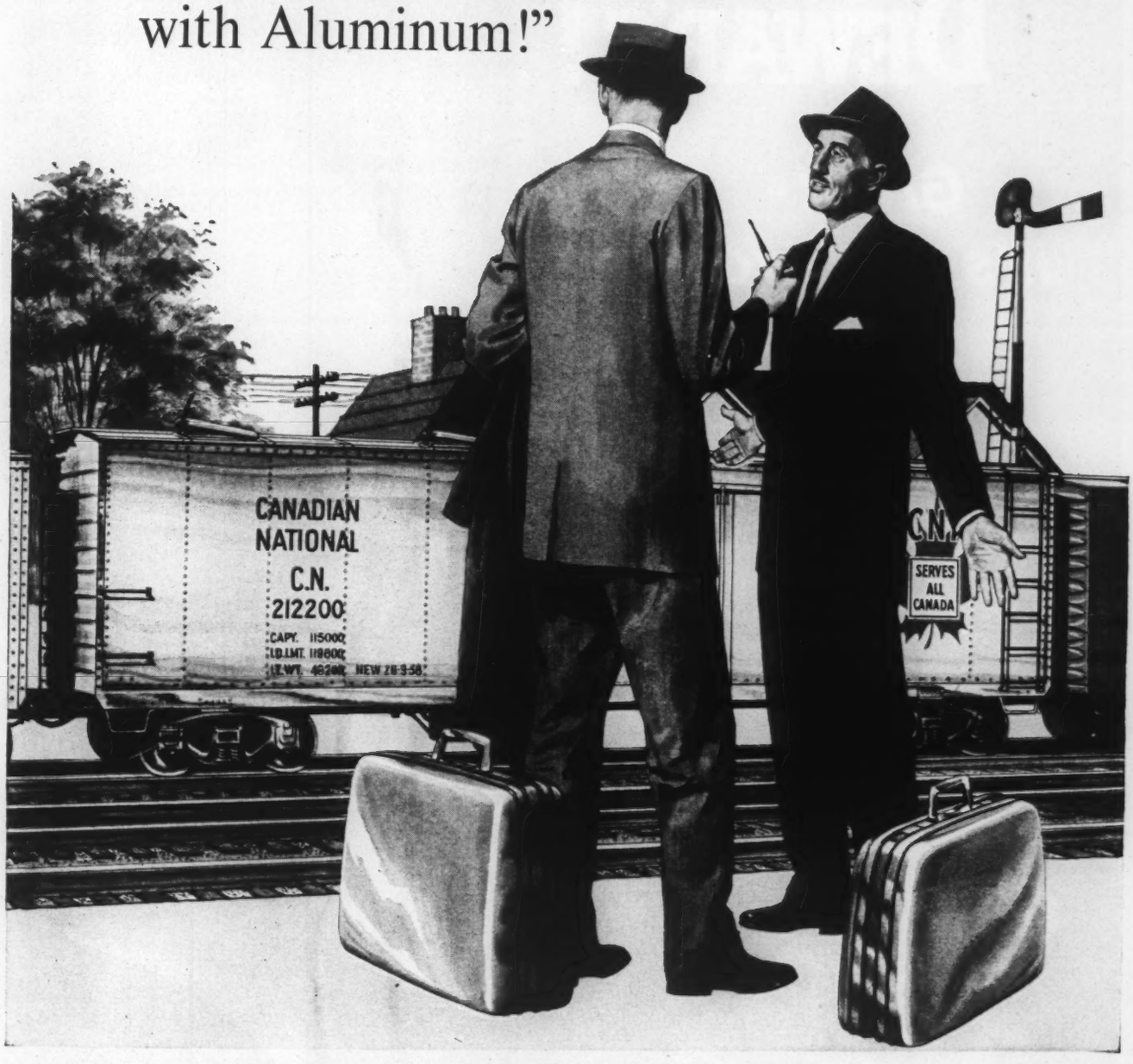

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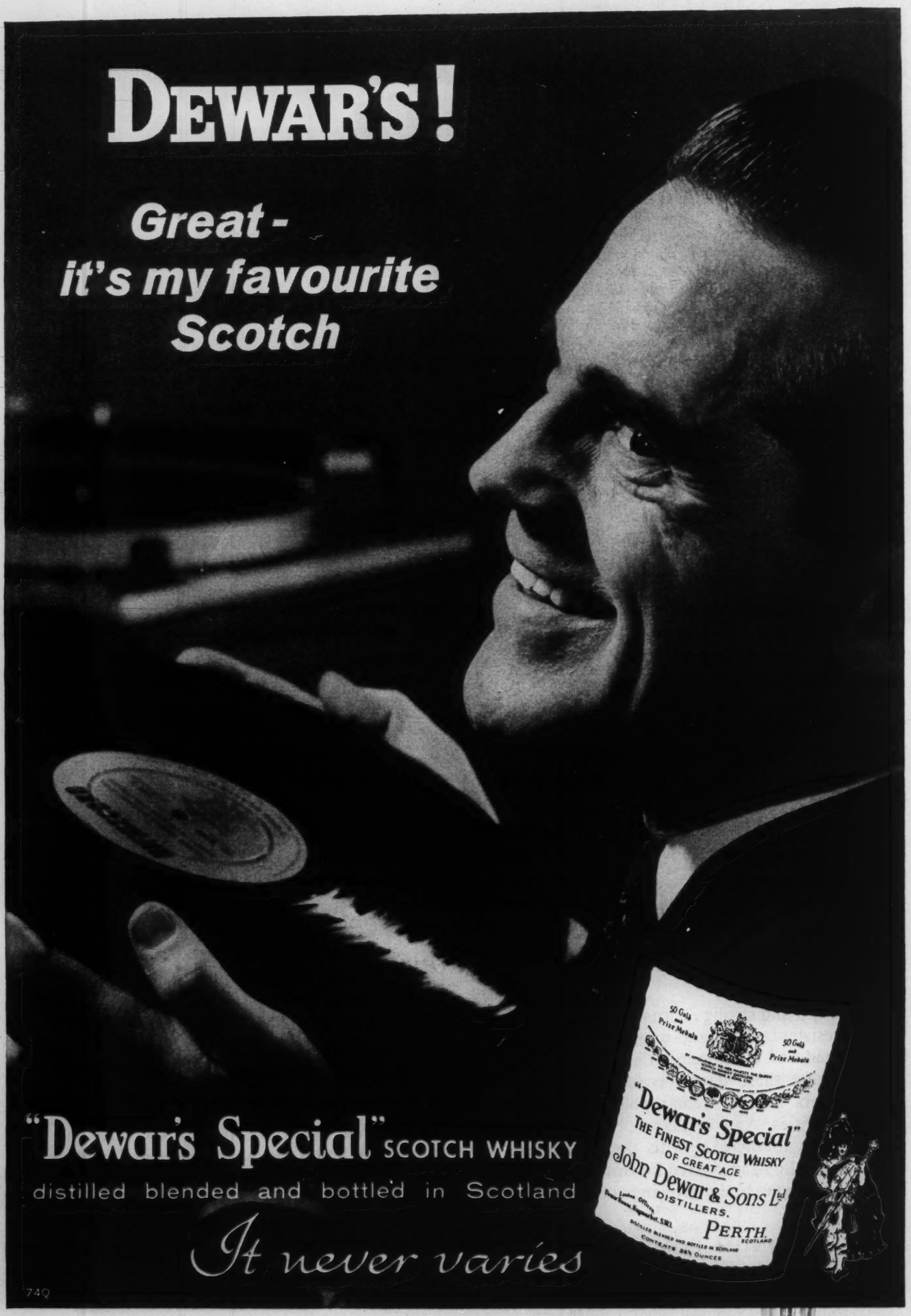

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Sports

The High Cost of Passes and Punts

by Jim Coleman

FRITZ HANSON was born 20 years too soon. In the autumn of 1940, Hanson, an engagingly carefree tourist from North Dakota State University, received $1,800 for playing a season of football for the Winnipeg Blue Bombers.

Hanson may not have been the best football player in Canada in that autumn of 1940 but he was the best-salaried member of the best-paid football team in the country. And, Hanson deserved his emolument because he was the little man who, five years previously, had been the individual star of the game in which Western Canada won its first Grey Cup when the Winnipeg Blue Bombers defeated the Hamilton Tigers, 18-12.

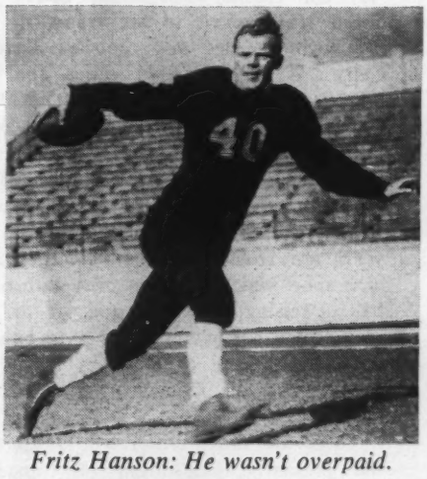
Hanson and his team-mates who defeated Hamilton in 1935 were the men who converted rugby football into a national spectacle which excites every middle-aged sophomore in the vast expanse of territory between Squamish, B.C., and Trois Pistoles, P.Q. Prior to that Winnipeg victory of 1935, the annual Grey Cup game between The East and The West had been an unprofitable post-season bore. Now, the Grey Cup game is Canada's unique annual sporting event and, according to impressionable Chamber of Commerce statisticians, its value to the city in which it is played must be estimated in millions of dollars.

There is no other sporting or political event which puts Eastern Canada against Western Canada in such extraordinarily emotional circumstances. To understand this phenomenon, one must live in Western Canada and one must realize that, in Western Canada, football isn't merely a game—in Western Canada, football is a state of mind.

To illustrate: I have a Winnipeg friend in his middle years. He is successful, highly intelligent, witty and urbane. His may friends and business associates regard him as a man who experienced little difficulty in achieving emotional maturity. Yet, I happen to know that, when his beloved Blue Bombers lose a football game, he is quite likely to take to his bed for 24 hours with an inexplicable attack of the sulks.

To return to the year 1940 and Mr. Hanson—in that season the budget of the Winnipeg Blue Bombers reached an astronomical $50,000. There were citizens of Winnipeg who felt, privately, that the executives of the football club should be certified as insane. There were heavy travelling expenses, but salaries, such as Mr. Hanson's $1,800 took a good chunk of that $50,000.

There were certain other amenities enjoyed by Hanson and his team-mates. Hanson also drew commissions as a Winnipeg insurance salesman. And the Winnipeg football players always travelled first-class, staying at the best hotels and travelling in their own private railway-cars.



Fritz Hanson: He wasn't overpaid.

Discipline was somewhat lax and wassail flowed rather freely. There were a few native Winnipeg linemen who received only a $100 gratuity at the end of the season but they felt that their season's efforts had been amply-repaid in belly-laughs. At that, the broad-minded officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway felt compelled to send a modest bill for damages when the Winnipeg football players lit a bonfire in the smoking-room of a sleeping-car as their train sped across the prairies.

The Winnipeg football budget of $50,000 was astounding in 1940. In less-sophisticated cities, such as Toronto, the athletes still were playing for what was referred to facetiously as "the love of the game." It is true that Ottawa, Montreal, Hamilton and Sarnia had resorted to surreptitious reimbursement of their hessians but there were few Toronto Argonauts who were paid for their services.

That Winnipeg budget of $50,000 in 1940 is mentioned specifically to highlight the changes which have been wrought in less than 20 years.

A few weeks ago, Lew Hayman, managing-director of the Toronto Argonauts acknowledged publicly that the 1959 budget for the Toronto team will be between $450,000 and $500,000.

(This acknowledgment should occasion a few sardonic chuckles. Hayman was the coach of the Toronto Argonauts between 1933 and 1941, an era in which, under instructions from his employers, he enrolled players by promising them a banquet—and a handsome blazer with the club crest—at the conclusion of the season.)

The Gross National Product probably has been multiplied, threefold or fourfold, since 1940—but the Gross National Product hasn't kept pace with professional rugby football.

There are nine major professional football teams in Canada and it will cost between $3,600,000 and $4,200,000 to operate those nine teams in the current season.

Fritz Hanson, who received $1,800 for the 1940 season, certainly wasn't overpaid when his salary is compared with 1959 backfielders who receive as much as $12,000.

There is the inescapable fact that the financial situation has improved for many of us in the intervening 19 years. Joseph B. Ryan, the gaunt fanatic who primarily was responsible for promoting the first Winnipeg professional team, connived and conspired to keep his bank over-draft within reasonable limits. In addition to managing the football team, he labored for the Board of Grain Commissioners, wrote a column for a Winnipeg newspaper and worked as a pari-mutuel clerk at the Polo Park and Whittier Park race tracks.

Mrs. Ryan deserves at least an honorable mention in the history of Canadian football. Resignedly, she washed the players' football uniforms, assisted her husband with his correspondence and provided the crying-towels in moments of defeat. Undoubtedly, she would have played for the team, too, if she hadn't displayed a lamentable inability to run 100 yards in less than 20 seconds while wearing a football uniform.

It is pleasing to report that the last time I saw Mrs. Ryan—at a very recent wedding—she was handsomely awash in mink and she drove home in one of the family's two Cadillacs.

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ball is played—particularly in Western Canada—have changed, too, in the intervening years.

In the early Thirties, Winnipeg football games were played in a bald, desolate, wooden-fenced enclosure known as Wesley Park. Fortunately for the sports-writers who were assigned to cover football games in that period, a bootlegger operated a pleasant retreat in an apartment block just across the street. The apartment provided an excellent view of Wesley Park.

On some wet autumn Saturdays, the crowd in the apartment out-numbered the crowd in the bleak Wesley Park stands.

The men who promote football in Canada have prospered because, as yet, they haven't lost sight of the fact that their sport is dependent for its seasonal packed houses upon the ultimate promise of that climactic game in which The West opposes The East.

Major professional hockey, confined by the size of its arenas, has been unable to increase its annual attendance appreciably in the post-war years. In fact, the National Hockey League has been reduced from seven to six teams in the past two decades and the last Eastern Canada-Western Canada series for the Stanley Cup was played in 1926. The Allan Cup hockey series between East and West has lost its significance and even the East-West series for the Memorial Cup, in junior hockey, doesn't attract crowds as large as those which it entranced 10 years ago. Horse racing is the only Canadian sport which has kept pace with football in raising attendance and, so far, the racing men haven't managed to capitalize upon the natural competitive rivalry between Eastern Canada and Western Canada.

There are those critics who insist that the present capitalization of Canadian football is outrageously top-heavy. It is necessary only to point to Regina, a city of 100,000, supporting a football club with a budget of close to $400,000. That means that every man, woman and child in Regina—including pensioners and indigents—must spend $4 to support the football team in 1959.

Don't forget, though, that they said that Winnipeggers had lost their reason when they subscribed $50,000 for football in 1940.

If you believe that this is just a phase—a passing madness—just attempt to obtain a ticket for November 28 in which young gentlemen from Oklahoma, West Virginia, South Carolina, Texas, New Mexico, California, Minnesota, North Dakota and Washington will inspire wild-eyed sectional enthusiasm as they represent Eastern Canada and Western Canada.

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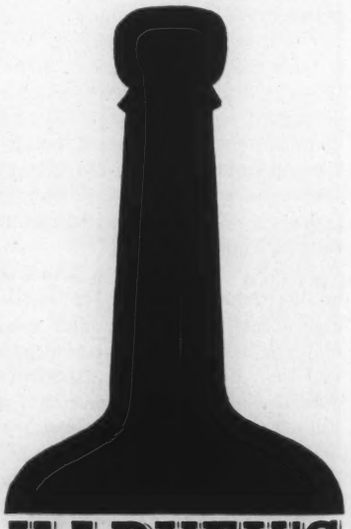

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"One cannot assume negligence because an operation was unsuccessful".

Medicine

Before Suing Your Doctor

by W. C. J. Meredith, QC

DOCTORS WHO HAVE read some of the recently published stories on malpractice may well have wondered whether there had been a revival of the ancient law of Babylon under which physicians were insurers of their patients' health, and liable to severe penalties whenever their treatments were unsuccessful. Patients and ex-patients reading the same stories may have been encouraged to take legally unfounded suits that eventually will be dismissed at considerable expense to themselves. It is high time for someone experienced in this field of litigation to point out that recovering damages from doctors, whether in Canada, the United States or England, is not as easy as many people have been led to believe.

In the first place the patient should remember that a doctor is not a magician. All that is legally required of him is that he should possess a sufficiently high standard of professional competency, and should exercise reasonable care. Moreover, the courts do not exact the highest or even a very high standard of competency, but usually measure a doctor's skill by that *generally possessed by practitioners in similar communities in similar cases.* It follows that a doctor should not be held to have been negligent merely because the diagnosis, operation or other treatment might have been performed more successfully by some other practitioner. This fact is too often overlooked.

As to the required degree of care, a doctor is not as a rule liable for an honest error of judgment, provided he does what he considers best in the patient's interest following a careful examination. Commenting on this point, Lord Justice Denning of England said not long ago: "We would be doing a disservice to the community at large if we were to impose liability on hospitals and doctors for everything that happens to go wrong. Doctors would be led to think more of their own safety than of the good of their patients. Initiative would be stifled and confidence shaken".

One cannot therefore assume negligence merely because an operation was unsuccessful, or because a patient sustained injury through medical treatment. And to hold a doctor responsible in damages it is not sufficient to show that his diagnosis was incorrect or that he adopted one method of treatment rather than another, or that complications followed an operation, unless in each instance it is also shown that he failed to exercise the degree of skill and care required by law. If the evidence indicates that his conduct was in accordance with the *general and approved practice at the time,* the defence will usually be successful.

Evidence as to what was approved practice at the time is therefore of great importance. In the leading case of

Mr. Meredith is Dean of the Faculty of Law, McGill University, and author of "Malpractice of Doctors and Hospitals" (Carswell, Toronto), and many articles on medico-legal subjects.

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Whiteford v. X, for example, an American citizen sued an English surgeon for damages on the ground that the surgeon had wrongly and negligently diagnosed his case as incurable cancer of the bladder. As a result of this Whiteford gave up considerable financial interests in England and returned to the United States where it was found that his condition was not malignant.

Medical experts testified at the trial that a correct diagnosis could not have been made without the use of a special type of cystoscope. The surgeon, however, had not used a cystoscope and evidence was called on his behalf to show that in 1942, when the error occurred, it was not the custom of English doctors to employ that sort of instrument in cases such as Whiteford's. The action finally reached England's highest court, the House of Lords, where it was held that although the surgeon's diagnosis was wrong, he had acted with reasonable care and that in making the examination without a cystoscope, he had conformed with the approved English practice at the time. The fact that by the time the suit came on for trial the instrument was commonly used in such cases had no legal bearing on the issue and Whiteford's action was accordingly dismissed.

As a general rule the burden of proving that the doctor's conduct fell short of the required standard of care is upon the patient. This proof may be difficult to make since in most instances it requires supporting evidence from other doctors, and members of the medical profession dislike testifying against a colleague except in extreme cases. It is true that in certain cases the patient may be relieved of the burden of proof. If, for example, a surgeon leaves a swab or surgical instrument in a patient's body during an operation, the law presumes negligence, and in order to escape liability the doctor must rebut that presumption if he can. But in no case should he be held liable unless it is shown that the alleged injury or illness *resulted directly from his negligence*. The benefit of any doubt on this point should be given to the doctor.

As soon as a doctor accepts a case, a contractual relationship is established between him and his patient. This immediately gives rise to certain legal rights and duties on the part of each of them. Too often forgotten are the obligations of the patient. For example, he is duty bound to follow reasonable direction given by his doctor and to return for treatment and examination when requested. If he fails to do so and his condition becomes aggravated, he has only himself to blame. In such circumstances, however, the doctor would be well advised to write the patient a letter confirming the directions, and the patient's failure to follow them. In serious cases the letter should be sent by registered mail, and a carbon copy should always be retained for the record.

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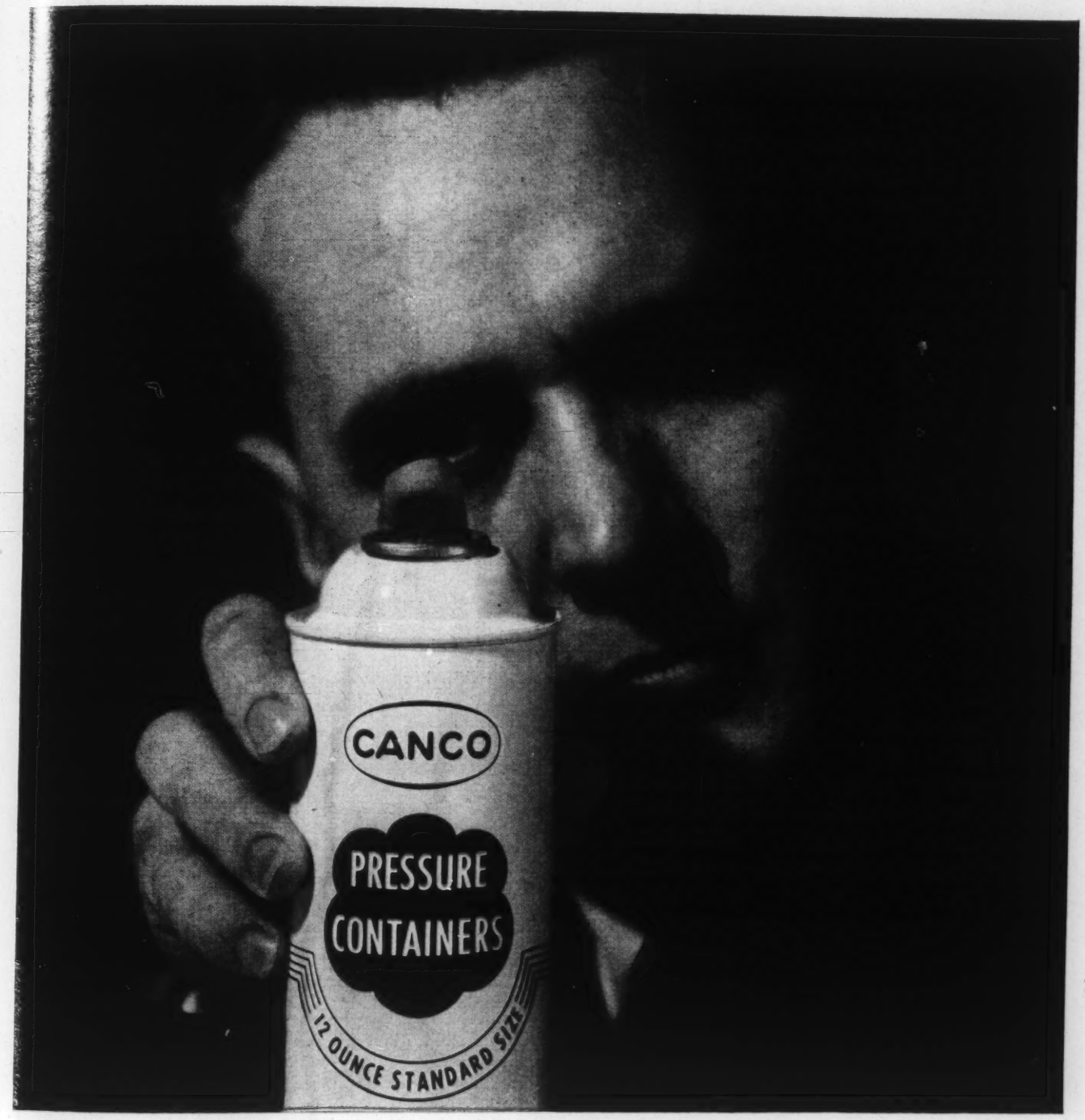

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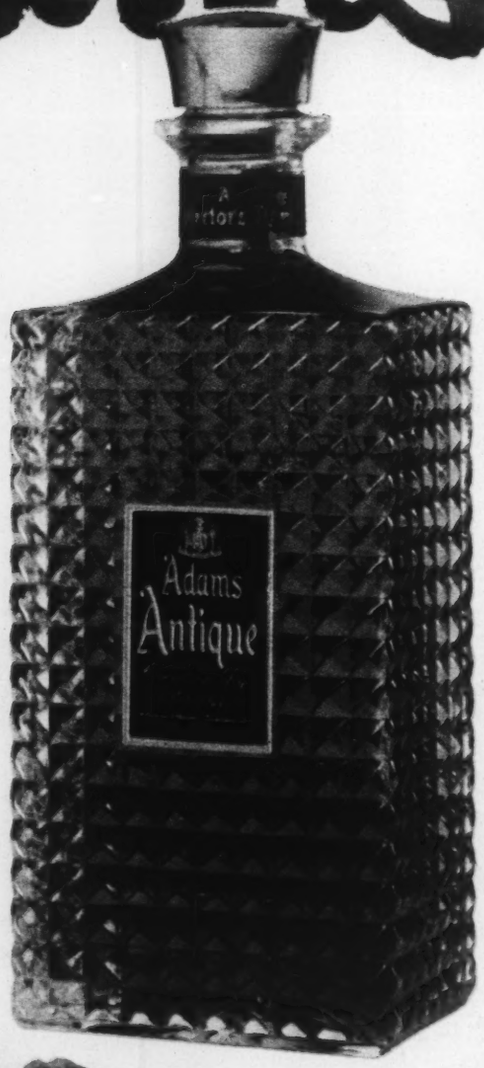

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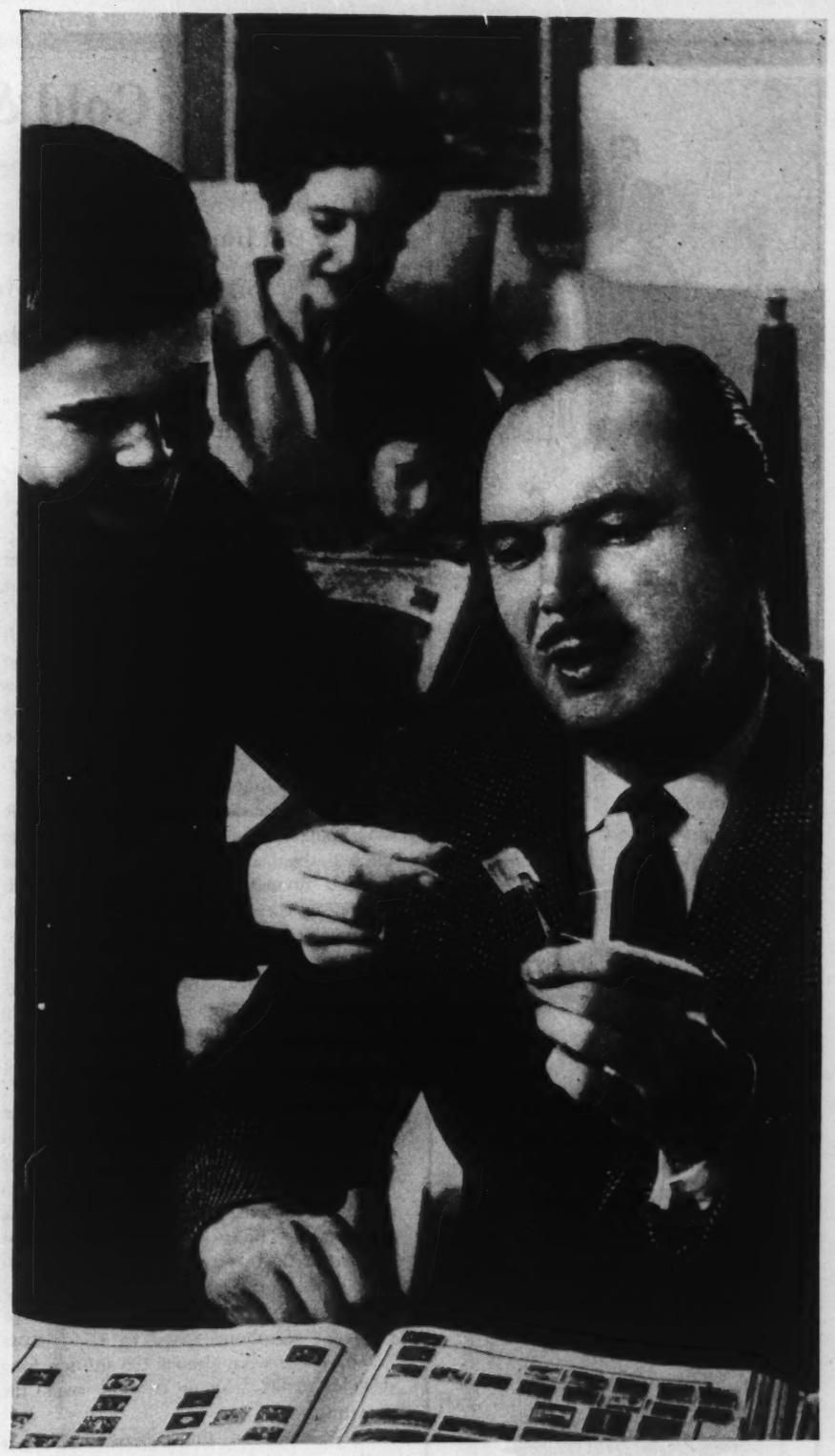
A large number of malpractice suits result from carelessness of the doctor, not in treating the patient but in failing to exercise some simple precaution such as writing a letter as above recommended. For instance, it is a doctor's duty to inform a patient when some foreign matter, e.g. part of a broken needle, has been wrongly left in his body. There has been many a case in which, if the doctor had complied with that duty, he would have avoided a malpractice suit, because the fact of a needle breaking is not necessarily proof of negligence. But by withholding the information he has opened the door to an action in damages.

There also have been many cases of patients suffering burns from deep X-ray and radium treatment and later complaining that they were not forewarned of the risks involved. Assuming the treatments were properly given the doctors would have been protected if they had taken the trouble to have the patients sign written forms of consent describing the nature of the treatment and the risk of injury that might result.

Carelessness in keeping records is another common source of trouble for doctors. Entries and documents in a properly kept record may be of great value to the defence attorney in showing that a claim is unfounded. On the other hand, discovery of an inaccurate entry or an omission on a vital point has often proved disastrous. In view of the increasing number of malpractice suits, most doctors are paying more attention to such matters than they did in the past, and medical students are now being taught how to protect themselves from damage actions when they go into practice.

A patient should not assume that a doctor will settle a claim rather than face the publicity of a trial. Although this mild form of blackmail sometimes succeeds, doctors, generally speaking, are less shy about defending themselves than they used to be. Furthermore, carrying malpractice insurance as most of them do, they can afford to carry the case to appeal if the patient happens to win the first round. In a recent Canadian case, for example, a surgeon was sued for substantial damages by a patient from whom he had removed most of the stomach and pancreas in the mistaken belief that they were cancerous. Although the patient won in a British Columbia court, this judgment was later reversed by the Supreme Court of Canada which held that under the circumstances the surgeon was justified in doing what he did, and dismissed the action with costs.

So if you are thinking of suing your doctor, consider carefully before launching an action. If your case is sound in law and you receive no reasonable offer of settlement then, obviously, you are justified in proceeding. If, on the other hand, your claim is legally unfounded, you will be put to a lot of useless expense.



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Improving productivity — Competition in the oil industry — The U.S. steel strike and Canada — Import troubles.

Bell Telephone

Could I draw on your valued space for an opinion on Bell Telephone shares as a conservative investment?—B.D., Halifax.

While not anticipating any great market appreciation in Bell Telephone one must concede considerable attraction to it.

Bell is the dominant unit in a growth industry and as such stands constantly in need of infusions of new capital. This can be raised: (1) by offerings of rights to shareholders—at a price below the prevailing market price for the equity; or (2) by selling bonds or debentures.

Either procedure is favorable to the shareholder. If rights are involved, he can sell them and treat the proceeds as a tax-free dividend—an important consideration in these times; or exercise them, thereby bringing down his average cost per share held. If the company borrows, which will presumably be at a lower rental cost per dollar than the earning power which can be effected, the shareholder will benefit by the resultant increased leverage on earnings.

The growth prospects of the telephone industry are indicated by an increase during 1958 of 6.5% in the number of telephones operated by the 15 Canadian companies which account for 94% of the telephones. Those in use increased last year to 4,809,568 from 4,515,002 in 1957. Conversations increased 6% to 8,420,595,000 from 7,967,243,000 while average calls per telephone eased to 1,751 from 1,766. There were almost 195 million long distance calls, a gain of 9% over the previous year.

Bell's share of the Canadian field is indicated by a statement in its June quarterly report that its phones in service in the first half of 1959 increased by 85,300, a somewhat smaller increase than in the first half of 1958.

A feature of Bell operations, the effect of which will not be wasted on the astute investor, is the continuance of effort to improve productivity. There was in the June quarter as in the preceding three months an improvement in the relationship of revenues and expenses. Revenues for the six months ended June 30 were 15 per cent higher than for the same period of last year and two-thirds of this was attributed to greater use of company services. But expenses rose by only 7.3 per cent. In consequence, the company achieved earnings of $1.24 a share for the first half of the year versus $1.04 in the like period of 1958.

Royalite Oil

I would like your opinion on Royalite Oil both as to its present position and future possibilities. The company's financial reports show that earnings have dropped steadily while sales have shown a 10 per cent increase. The whole basis of the company seems to be firm yet its stock has been steadily declining—D.A., Guelph.

Royalite is an integrated oil company and, while its position is well-based, it is suffering from the extremely competitive conditions prevailing in the industry. In consequence, operations for 1958 showed a reversal of the trend to betterment which had characterized them for several years.

Operating income which had quadrupled to $30.5 million between 1952 and 1957 in 1958 declined to $29.3 million. The drop in operating profits was even more pronounced—to $3.3 million from $5.9 million in 1957. The company had a net loss of $1.6 million for the year after depreciation, depletion and amortization of $3 million and interest charges of $1.6 million, versus a net profit in 1957 of $0.7 million. Current assets at the end of 1958 were $11 million versus current liabilities of $8.8 million while funded debt amounted to $25.2 million. This heavy funded debt gives the common stock substantial leverage in the event of unfavorable earning trends in the industry being reversed.

Royalite's land holdings lend interest to it. The company is extremely well situated to benefit from the betterment of basic conditions for which all associated with the industry hope. This betterment would result from an expansion of the market for oil products in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, and from an enlargement of eastern Canadian mar-

let as well as the midwest and Great Lakes areas.

In the Athabasca oil sands, the investigation of which is to be undertaken with a major oil company, Royalite has an asset with great possibilities.

This is definitely not recommended for the widow and the orphan but is not without attractions for the business man who can take a calculated risk.

The Steel Strike

Will Canadian steel companies be affected by the steel strike in the U.S.?—S.L., Victoria.

Canadian steel users stocked up in anticipation of the U.S. steel strike, apparently on the assumption that domestic mills might divert part of their output to south of the border; also because of the prospect of a cessation of supplies from the U.S.

The Canadian mills will, however, probably not let their customers in this country down by diverting steel to the U.S. At the same time, the psychological effect of a prolonged strike in the U.S. could attract more imports from Europe since there would be increased pressure on domestic supplies by consumers and distributors. European steel has been an in and outer in the Canadian market although probably tending to be a little steadier competitor in Ontario since the opening of the seaway.

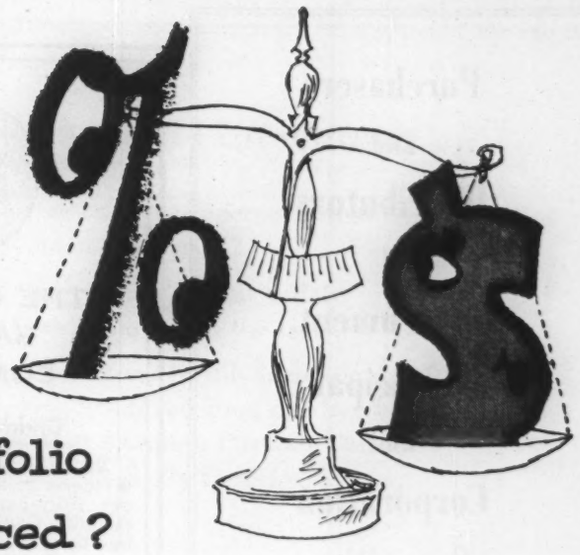
The outlook for the domestic steel plants is for continuance of their operating rate of around 90% of capacity. The chance of them boosting their prices would increase in the event of a high-wage settlement in the U.S. Canadian steel prices are more or less on a "Pittsburgh basis."

Canada's steel industry might be affected by a prolongation of the strike in the U.S. since it is partly dependent on iron ore from south of Lake Superior, where miners walked out simultaneously with the steel workers. This has cut off ore supplies from this area to Canadian mills. Their operation during the coming winter would be dependent on building stockpiles with ore from other areas.

Sherritt Gordon

Is there any logical explanation for the continued weakness in Sherritt Gordon, especially in view of the strength in International Nickel and to a lesser degree in Falconbridge Nickel? Do you think Sherritt will be able to go up instead of down? —B.E., Montreal.

The immediate cause of recent liquidation of Sherritt, which carried it to its lowest level in several years, may have been



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J. P. R. Wadsworth,
General Manager

Toronto, August 27, 1959

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fear of a prolonged steel strike in the U.S. The steel industry is a huge consumer of nickel.

Apart from the steel aspect, Sherritt may find the market going heavy because of its size in relation to International Nickel and Falconbridge. Its market valuation (number of shares times market price) is only about one third of Falconbridge, itself only a small fraction of International Nickel. As a relative newcomer to the making of nickel, Sherritt's position in metal markets is not as entrenched as that of the two larger companies. At the same time, consumers are probably pleased to see a third supplier and it's just possible that Sherritt faces a considerably brighter future than the market now concedes.

The company has a highly economic method of making nickel, and has at its Lynn Lake mines adequate ore reserves to sustain the metal-making operation for many years. An addition to milling capacity will permit treatment of an increased tonnage of lower-grade ore.

A factor of significance which won't be lost on the analyst is that Sherritt is in the metal business as well as mining. This means that it can benefit substantially through purchase of ores and concentrates from other nickel mines. It is now drawing concentrates from two outside operations and can logically expect to increase this number since Canada's Pre-cambrian shield probably contains undiscovered deposits of nickel.

Dosco

With other steel stocks in orbit, how come Dominion Steel & Coal has so much trouble getting off the ground?—B.O., Toronto.

Operations of Dominion Steel & Coal (Dosco) have been running at only about 70 per cent of capacity versus about 90 per cent for the Canadian steel industry as a whole. The reason for this lower rate is partly the company's location, in the Maritimes. This makes it noncompetitive in the heavily industrialized areas of Ontario and Quebec. Also it doesn't make sheets, strips and plates, which have been the big market for domestic steel. Additionally, it has faced heavy import competition of rods and bars, mainly from Europe but partly from Japan.

The company's future is tied importantly to a plan to instal an integrated plant in the Montreal area in conjunction with Belgian interests. Negotiations are under way for financing this project, partly by public participation.

Don't overlook Dosco's ownership of its own coal and iron-ore mines in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. This is one which may surprise the stock market

punters who make only superficial examinations of corporate positions and prospects.

Dosco is controlled by A. V. Roe. While a majority holding of a company's stock by another company may sometimes result in artificially high valuations as a result of a scarcity of floating supply, it can also result in relatively low prices as a result of lack of wide market interest. This may now be the case with Dosco.

West Coast Transmission

I am interested in West Coast Transmission and would appreciate your views on the same.—J.W., Vancouver, B.C.

West Coast Transmission owns and operates a 687-mile natural-gas pipeline from the area of Bonanza, Alta., to the international boundary at Huntingdon, B.C. Initial sales of gas were made on Oct. 1, 1957.

The company has contracts to supply two Canadian distributors—B.C. Electric and Inland Natural Gas—and the Pacific Northwest Pipeline Corp. The latter serves the Pacific Coast section of the United States. West Coast has received an Alberta permit to export more gas to Pacific Northwest. American gas-distributing factors have told the Borden Commission on Energy that they would take all the Canadian gas available—and at an increased price. It is almost certain that an increased price—as recommended by the Borden Commission—would be a requirement of the export of further gas.

Long-term projections of natural-gas consumption in British Columbia call for substantial increases in domestic sales via the West Coast line.

In Brief

What's North American Rare Metals doing up in Temagami?—K.D., Hamilton.

Readying for resumption of shaft sinking so as to test a large deposit of low-grade iron material.

Did Magnum Copper find anything substantial in British Columbia this year?—R.J., Kingston.

No.

Anything new at Advocate Mines?—T.M., Ottawa.

This season's work has confirmed expectations of tonnage with an improvement in grade in the area tested.

How's Fatima making out up Timmins way?—W.E., Windsor.

Has collared shaft at depth of 40 feet and resumed sinking to objective of 750 feet.

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Point of View:

Reports That Waste the Teacher's Time

by Charles R. Graham

I HAVE JUST BEEN inspecting the report cards of three of my four children (the fourth will be going to school later, when we get her out of diapers). And I am appalled.

These particular report cards are forms issued by the Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal. I have no way of knowing how closely they are duplicated by other school boards across the country; but, I suspect, far too closely.

The report card for my eldest son, who is in grade five, calls for the teacher to make *forty* separate and individual judgments on his progress and achievements. The report card for my eldest daughter, who is this year having herself a ball in kindergarten, is better: the individual judgments of her character teacher must make only twenty-four individual judgements of her character and aptitudes.

Isn't this ridiculous? Especially considering the fact that it has to be repeated four times a year? Or am I just a reactionary? When I went to school — and it wasn't *that* long ago — we got marked on the different subjects we took. Usually six or seven. And the marks were usually pretty well determined by tests that could be quite easily marked — right, or wrong. Aside from this we got a mark for something called deportment — which meant how you got along with the teacher, and might be high or low depending on whether the teacher liked you and whether you liked the teacher. But if you got a low mark in deportment, it didn't seriously reflect on your social adjustment. In a sense, except for the opinion of a few goody-goodies who didn't matter, a bad deportment mark increased your social standing. The girls thought you were daring and the boys figured you were regular.

But I didn't mean to get off on this digression about the good old days. I mention them only to show how far we've drifted toward the Adjusted Society. Today schools aren't just supposed to educate your child — they're supposed to help him adjust to life. And to report on how they are doing, they judge him on such things as self-control, perseverance, co-operation with the group, respect for the rights and feelings of others, and on and on. They justify their interest in such matters by this phrase which appears above the adjustment grades on my son's report: "The attitudes, habits and qualities noted below are some that the school considers essential to good citizenship. Home and school share the responsibility for their development."

Now I don't mean to let this talk degenerate into another contribution to the argument on whether the school should devote itself exclusively to education and let the Preparation for Citizenship business alone. This is an argument which is already being carried on *ad nauseam* by a number of people far better qualified than I to discuss it. My own interest is in the problems these complicated rating systems must create for the average teacher.

I defy anyone to make forty separate judgments of a kid, and make many of them accurately. For instance, one of my two sons came home after the last card-giving with an "A" in perseverance. The other son drew a "C". This "C" grade character just happens to be the most persevering boy in our ten provinces. He is so persevering that he had to learn to ride a bicycle all by himself. Wouldn't let a single soul help him. He broke his head four times, but this didn't stop him. He learned. And his approach to everything is about the same. You might want to be mean and call him stubborn—but anyway his tendency to persevere is indisputable. Meantime my "A" perseverance boy—at home, and as far as I know, everywhere else—is relatively much more amenable, and hasn't inherited nearly as much of the old man's bullheadedness.

The twelve ratings that must be made for each child under the heading of Attitudes and Habits are not all as tough as this one. For instance, work and study habits are rated under: completes homework—well, that's easy to answer: yes or no—but the listen to these beauties: rate the child on listening attentively. Listening attentively? The child with the most beatific expression on its face is usually the one that is dead asleep. A really good teacher can catch this once in a while (I remember being caught once myself) but certainly not very often.

Again, rate the child on his initiative. How can you talk *generally* about a child's initiative? Then, does he make good use of time and materials? I have another "A" in this category. And if he is the type who makes good use of time and materials, I'd like to know why I have to carry out about 90% of his personal possessions with the garbage every three months, while his mother buys him new equipment to tear apart. Maybe he uses materials well at school, but all he'd get from me at home would be an "A" rating for efficient destructiveness. Which brings me to the point that no matter how carefully and conscientiously the ratings are made, they aren't much use in judging how the child is going to behave under other circumstances—or for that matter, what kind of citizen he's going to make.

Now I don't bring up all this because I want to quarrel with the way teaching is being done. What I am raising is the point that this putting an unfair and largely useless burden on teachers. I can get along with a very few ratings on the report card to tell me whether my child is behaving himself, whether he gets along with the group, and whether he is developing into a good citizen. The rest of the ratings are expensive window dressing—expensive in terms of the teachers' time.

And believe me I mention all this mainly because I have a lot of sympathy for teachers—just as much as Sam Levinson has, only I'm not as funny. I have done some teaching myself. And I have graded some students. But while I can tell you whether a boy knows algebra or not, I do not consider myself qualified to tell you whether your son is a born leader or not. He may look like one in class. But those are usually the ones who are going to get the living lights beat out of them by the other boys just as soon as the teacher has packed up and gone home.

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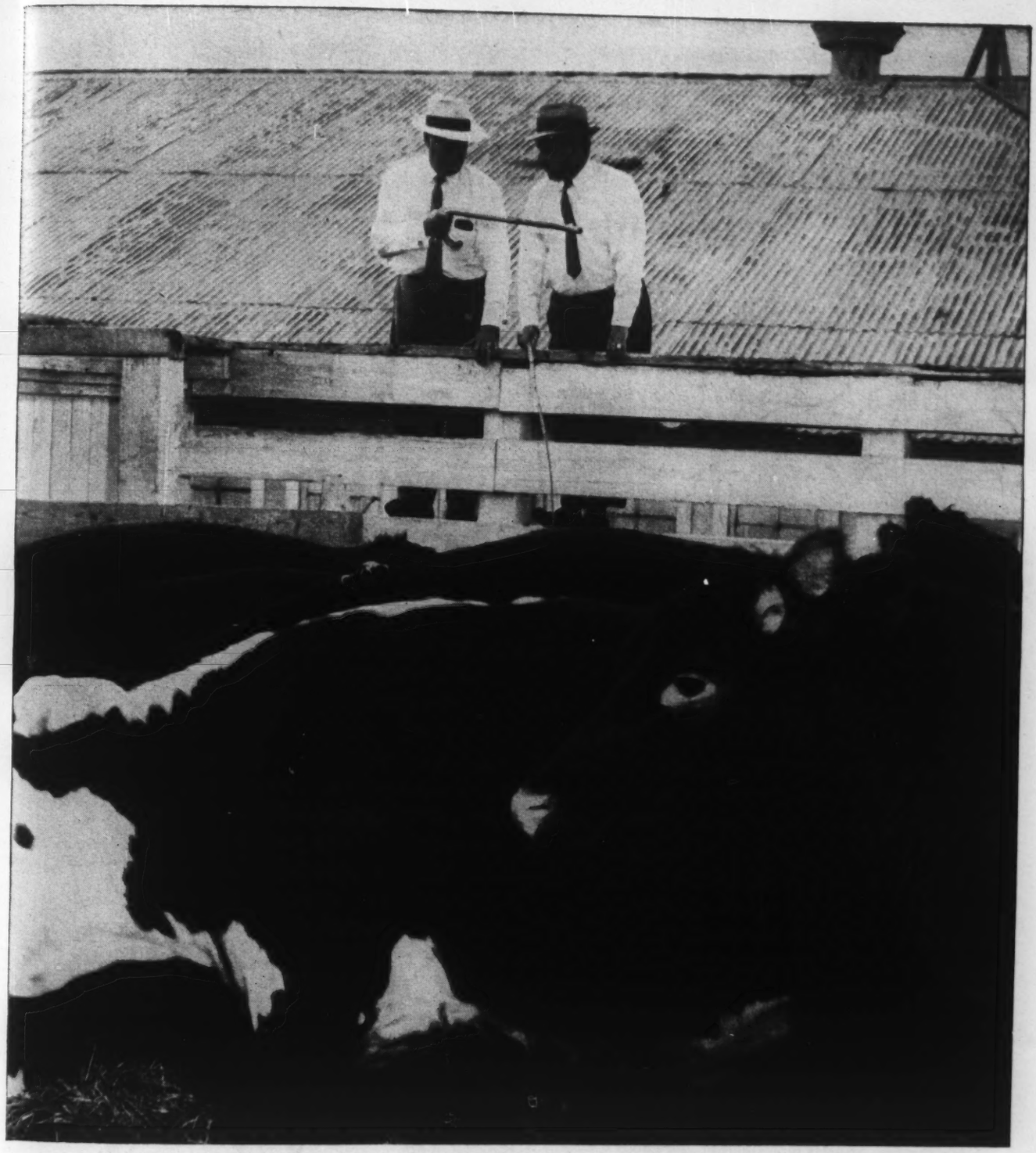
17 years old.



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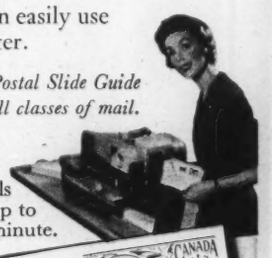

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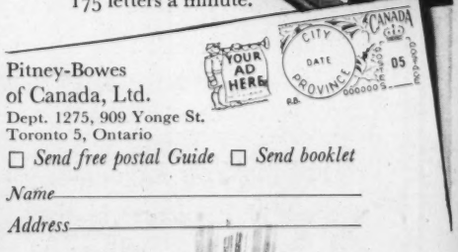

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